The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
On This THURSDAY, JANUARY 5th, 1860,
Will be performed the admired Comedy, entitled
MASKS AND FACES; or,
BEFORE AND BEHIND THE CURTAINS.
Mr. Charles Pomander, ... Mr. G. W. Blake.
Quin, ... Mr. Brinsley.
Triplet, ... Mr. S. Calhaem.
Peg Woffington, ... Miss Cleaveland.
To conclude with the New Grand Christmas Pantomime of
I'M KING OF THE CASTLE; or,
HARLEQUIN PRINCE DIAMOND AND THE PRINCESS BRIGHTEYES.
The Opening written and invented by Alfred Crowquill; the Overture and Music composed, selected, and arranged by Mr. Levey; the Scenery by Mr. Charles Parker, Mr. William Glover, and assistants; the Mechanical Changes, Tricks, &c., invented by Mr. Bradwell.
THE HARLEQUINADE.
Harlequin .. .. Mr. Powell.
Clown .. .. Herr Deani.
Pantaloon .. .. Mr. Joseph Morris.
Columbines .. .. Miss Julia Lamb and Miss Horne.
Doors open at a quarter to Seven; Performance to commence at a quarter past Seven.
Box-office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured. Private Boxes £1 5s.—£1 10s.—£2. Dress Circle 3s. Second do. 2s. Pit 1s. Lower Gallery 6d. Upper Gallery 3d.

THEATRE ROYAL.
On TUESDAY, January 10th, 1860,
THE SECOND GRAND JUVENILE NIGHT.
☞ For the convenience of persons residing at a distance, and the Juvenile Branches of Families, the performances will commence at 7 o'clock, and be so arranged that the Pantomime will terminate at a quarter past 10 o'clock.
To commence with THE MIDDY ASHORE. To conclude with the Pantomime.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
On This (THURSDAY) EVENING, JAN. 5th, 1860,
The Performance will commence with the celebrated Drama, entitled
THE VAGRANT, HIS WIFE AND FAMILY.
Pierre Malliard, ... Mr. G. Vincent
Theresa, ... Miss Annie Parker
To be succeeded by the Grand Christmas Pantomime, founded on Crofton Croker's celebrated Irish Legend, with Three Original Scenes, from the pen of John Duggan, Esq., of this city, entitled
THE MAN IN THE MOON; or,
DANIEL O'ROURKE AND THE EAGLE.
New Medley Overture and Music Composed, Selected, and Arranged by Mr. M. Connolly. The New Scenery, Celestial and Terrestrial, Designed and Painted by Mr. Weir. The Machinery, Tricks, and Transformations by Messrs. Johnston and Lee. The whole produced under the immediate direction of Mr. H. Webb and Mr. J. Stinton.
GRAND TALISMANIC TRANSFORMATION:
Clown - Mr. H. Wright | Sprites, - The Brothers Ridley
Pantaloon - Mr. Halford | Harlequin, Mr. James Duff
Columbine, Miss Merriton.
To conclude with the favourite Drama, entitled
THE MILLER OF WHETSTONE.
Master Caleb Goodfellow, Mr. W. Ellerton.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.
Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
ON FRIDAY, 6th JANUARY, 1860.
DAY PERFORMANCE,
PANTOMIME COMMENCING AT TWO O'CLOCK.
By invitation of Mr. H. WEBB, and permission of Col. MYLIUS, the BOYS of the ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL will attend, with their Grand
JUVENILE BAND.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.; Children under 12 half-price.

THIS EVENING, ROUND ROOM, ROTUNDO,
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Under the Special Patronage of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF MR. W. P. COLLINS,
Alto, Dancer, Bones, and Prima Donna.
Mr. COLLINS begs respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public that his
FIRST AND ONLY BENEFIT IN DUBLIN
will take place To-Morrow (Thursday) Evening, under the above distinguished patronage.
Tickets and Places may be secured at BUSSELL'S Pianoforte Warerooms, Westmorland-street.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
The SECOND AND LAST BUT ONE GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, JAN 7th, commencing at Half-past Two.
Secretary, H. MONTAGUE.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
CONCERT ROOMS, BRUNSWICK-STREET.
The Members are informed that the
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
Will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, the 16th JANUARY, 1860,
For which occasion the following eminent Artistes are engaged:—
VOCALISTS:
Mdlle. CORBARI,
Madame BADIA,
Madame FIORENTINI,
Herr REICHART,
Signor TAGLIAFICO,
Of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
Mr. J. L. YALTON.
INSTRUMENTALISTS:
Pianoforte—Mr. BRINLEY RICHARDS.
Violin—Signor SIVORI.
Contra-Basso—Signor BOTTESINI.
Harmonium—Herr ENGEL.
Tickets will be issued This Day, from Four to Half-past Five o'clock.
(By order)
H. BUSSELL, Secretary.
There will be a Ballot on Wednesday, the 11th, and Members having Candidates to propose are requested to forward the necessary information.

ANTIENT CONCERTS.
The SECOND CONCERT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, the 9TH JANUARY, 1860.
PROGRAMME.
Cantata............"The Sons of Art"............Mendelssohn.
Part Songs {......"Ah! could I with fancy"........Hatton.
{......"The Shepherd's Farewell"......Smart.
Selection from......"Semiramide"......Rossini.
March......"From the Camp of Silesia"......Meyerbeer.
Quartett...."The deep repose of night"....Mendelssohn.
Irish Melody...."O where's the slave"....(Harmonised).
A Ballot for the admission of Members and Associates will be held on Saturday, the 7th January.
Tickets will be issued to Members and Associates at the Committee-rooms, on THIS and each succeeding day previous to the Concert, from Four to Five o'clock in the afternoon.
Committee Rooms, Great Brunswick-street, 30th December, 1859.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANOFORTES.
M. GUNN and SON respectfully direct attention to the unrivalled excellence of their present Stock of PIANOS, which they have carefully selected at the Factories of COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, CADBY, HOPKINSON, &c., and which they offer for Sale, Hire, or Exchange, on the lowest possible terms.
M. GUNN and SON, assisted by first-rate London Workmen, continue to Tune and repair Pianos in the best possible manner, as usual.
PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS,
13, WESTLAND-ROW.

ART UNION OF IRELAND.
SECOND YEAR.
The system of MONEY PRIZES, with the right of Selection in every case by the Prizeholder.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, ONE GUINEA.
One chance in the Annual Distribution for each Guinea subscribed.
The Next Distribution in April, 1860.
PRESIDENT—The Earl of Charlemont.
TRUSTEES—The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, Lord Chancellor; John Barton, Esq., and the Hon. Judge Berwick.
The Committee desire particularly to impress the importance o early subscription through the Society's Agents, or direct to the Secretary, with a view to securing good Exhibitions in Spring.
(By order).
GEORGE F. MULVANY, Secretary.
Copies of the Annual Report to be had at the Office, No. 113, Grafton-street, Dublin, or sent free by post.

PRIZE DRAWING OF ONE THOUSAND POUNDS
IN SHARES OF
£300, £200, £100, £100, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50,
for the Improvement of
BARRINGTON'S HOSPITAL,
LIMERICK,
1860.
TRUSTEES:
Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor-Elect, 1860;
Edward Murphy, Esq., High Sheriff-Elect for 1860.
TREASURER:
The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limerick.
HONORARY SECRETARY:
Doctor Gore, J.P., 79, George-street, Limerick.
The above Drawing, on the Art Union principle, guaranteed by and under the exclusive control of the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, ON TUESDAY, the 14th day of FEBRUARY, 1860, commencing at Twelve o'clock, in the presence of the Hospital Committee, several Magistrates, and open to the Public.
Application for Tickets to be made *as early as possible to Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor-elect, 116, George-street, Limerick,* enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, *with the name and address of the Applicant.* The Tickets to be limited to 2,400, at £1 each.
Immediately after the Drawing the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.
☞ In this Drawing there are Two more Prizes, and One Hundred more chances than in the one lately drawn at Cork.
WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor-Elect } Trustees.
EDWARD MURPHY, High Sheriff-Elect }
W. R. GORE, M.D. and J.P., Surgeon to the Hospital, Honorary Secretary.
Limerick, 16th Dec., '59.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.
The Committee of the Dublin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals beg to make an earnest appeal to the friends of humanity for support, to enable them to continue to carry out the objects of a society whose operations continue in active and efficient progress.
The funds to the credit of the society are at present so low that unless a humane public will come forward with that assistance which the society so highly deserves, the committee will most reluctantly be compelled to relinquish their trust, and discontinue their exertions for the alleviation of the sufferings of the brute creation.
The smallest donation or subscription will be thankfully received by any of the committee; by the Bankers, Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-street; Messrs. Ball & Co., Henry-street; by the collector, Mr. L. Gaynor; or by the honorary secretary.
(By order of the Committee)
THOMAS F. BRADY, Hon. Secretary.
Office, 48, Lower Sackville-street,
December, 1859.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Special Prayer will be offered up, God willing, in the Mission-room, Corrig-avenue, Kingstown, on THIS (THURSDAY) Evening, Jan. 5, at half-past Seven o'clock, for the Outpouring of the Holy Ghost upon Roman Catholics and Protestants, that the unconverted may be born again, and trust in the Lord Jesus Christ for pardon, peace, and salvation. You are invited to come.
Come, Holy Spirit, come,
Let thy bright beams arise;
Dispel all sorrow from our minds,
All darkness from our eyes.
Convince us of our sin,
Then lead to Jesus' blood;
And to our sight restored display
The boundless love of God.

TO THE UNMARRIED.
IF YOU WISH TO MARRY, send a Stamped addressed Envelope to the Advertiser, who will put you in possession of a SECRET, by means of which you can win the affections of as many of the opposite sex as your heart may desire. This is suitable for either sex; for the old or young, rich or poor, whether of prepossessing appearance or otherwise. Address Mr. I. C. CLINTON, 76, Thames-street, London.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic friends, come to the Discussion in the Coombe Class, Skinner's-alley, on THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 5, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
The Rev. JAMES ROGERS, A.M., will (God willing) preside.
Subject—The Pope, or the People?
"Europe, which could sacrifice Italy in 1815, can, with greater reason, enfranchise and save her in 1860."—*Le Pope et le Congress* Paris: 1859, p. 41.
"A great State will desire a political existence, reform its institutions, share in the general progress of ideas, take advantage of the improvements of the age, of the triumphs of science, of the advancement of the human mind. He (the Pope) cannot do so! His laws will be confined by dogmas; his action will be paralysed by tradition; his patriotism will be condemned by his faith."—*Idem*, p. 11.
How can the man of the Gospel, that pardons, be the man of the law, that punishes.
How can the Church that excommunicates be the guardian of liberty of conscience?
What right have two hundred millions of Catholics, for their "*spiritual* benefit" (see Dr. Roche's speech in *Freeman* of January 3rd), to condemn three millions of their fellow-men to "temporal" loss.
Why should these three millions be taxed for the support of the Papacy, and not rather the two hundred millions bear an equal share of the burden?—*Le Pape et le Congres*, p. 17.
And if his States are a "trust," is the Pope not answerable for the mal-administration of his trust?
Cannot the Powers that, in 1815, bestowed the Romagna on the Pope, deprive him of it in 1860?
And how can the Pope be independent, when he is relying on Austrian or French bayonets for his existence? "The Holy See is placed on a volcano, and the Pontiff, who is commissioned by heaven to maintain peace in the world, is himself threatened continually with revolution."—*Idem*, pp. 44, 45.
Will the Church, then, fight for its head? "Bloodshed on his account would be an offence against the Divine mercy which he represents. When he lifts his hand, it is to bless and not to strike."—*Id.* p. 17.
"Come to Me, all you that labour, and are *burdened*, and I will refresh you. Take up my yoke upon you, and learn of me, because *I am meek and humble of heart*. And you shall find rest for your souls. For *my yoke is* SWEET, and my *burden is light*."—Matt. xi. 28-30.
Is this true of the Pope? or is it not written of Jesus—the *Prophet, Priest*, and KING of his people? "And now, O ye kings, understand; receive instruction, you that judge the earth."—Psalm ii. 10, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Roman Catholics are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
BALLINASLOE FAIR.
14th JANUARY, 1860, A SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN
(At the usual 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Fares)
Will leave the BROADSTONE TERMINUS, at 5 o'clock morning, calling as follows:—

Maynooth,	5.35 A.M.	Mullingar,	7.0 A.M.
Kilcock,	5.45 "	Castletown,	7.16 "
Enfield,	6.5 "	Streamstown,	7.25 "
Hill of Down,	6.28 "	Moate,	7.38 "
Killucan,	6.40 "	Athlone,	8.0 "

And arrive in Ballinasloe about half-past 8 o'clock morning.
Third-Class Passengers will be Booked by the Up and Down Trains leaving Ballinasloe at 2.18 p.m., for Stations at which these Trains respectively [illegible] per Company's Time Table.
N.B.—The [illegible] Reduced Rates will be charged for the conveyance of Live Sto[illegible] Ballinasloe.—

Per Waggon.		Per Waggon.	
To Mullingar,	20s.	To Kilcock,	28s.
" Killucan	24s.	" Maynooth	30s.
" Hill of Down	25s.	" Dublin	35s.
" Enfield	26s.		

Special Trains will be in readiness at Ballinasloe, for the conveyance of Cattle.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin,
29th December, 1859.

Sermons.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN SOCIETY,
OFFICE, 17, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
On SUNDAY NEXT, 8th January, 1860,
TWO SERMONS
will be Preached (God willing) in aid of the above institution, in
TRINITY CHURCH, LOWER GARDINER-STREET;
that in the Morning by the
Ven. ARCHDEACON GREGG, Minister;
in the Evening by the
Rev. ROBERT SAMUEL GREGG, A.B.,
(Incumbent of Christ Church, Belfast.)
A Collection will be made after each Sermon.
The Committee feel confident that a more extended knowledge of the operations of this Society will ensure it increased support from all who feel for the destitution to which the orphan is exposed, and reflect on the value of an institution which at present maintains, clothes, and educates 420 orphans, who with 630 who have been apprenticed, 89 who have died, and 292 who were given up to friends, or otherwise provided for, make a total of 1,431 to whom this Society has afforded an asylum.
The Benefactions of those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Ven. Archdeacon Gregg, 67, Lower Gardiner-street; at the Office of the Society; or at the Bank of Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-street.

WHITWORTH HOSPITAL,
DRUMCONDRA.
TRUSTEES:
THE RIGHT HON. MAZIERE BRADY.
GEORGE FRENCH, Esq., Q.C. JOHN ADAIR, Esq.
COMMITTEE:
Alcock, Rev. John | Guinness, Rev. W. Grattan
Armstrong, John T., Esq. | Hayes, Hon. Judge
Barton, Rev. Richard | James, Sir J. K., Bart.
Barton, Rev. George | Lowry, John, Esq.
Brooke, George F., Esq. | Lowry, Armar, Esq.
Napier, Joseph, Right Hon. | Maziere, William, Esq.
Coghill, Sir J. J., Bart. | Strickland, J. G., Esq.
Dix, E. S., Esq. | Stanford, Rev. C.S., D.D.
Flood, H., Esq. | Stuart, Rev. David
Gibson, James, Esq. | Thwaites, John, Esq.
CONSULTING PHYSICIAN:
JOHN MOLLAN, Esq., M.D., 8, Fitzwilliam-square, North.
CONSULTING SURGEON:
ROBERT ADAMS, Esq., M.D., 22, Stephen's-green, North.
PHYSICIAN:
GEORGE JOHNSTON, Esq., M.D., 3, Rutland-square, East.
SURGEON:
W. A. ELLIOTT, Esq., M.R.C.S.I., 1, Richmond-place, Mountjoy-square.
A Sermon in aid of the Funds of this Hospital will be preached (D.V.) in the Bethesda Chapel, on Sunday next, the 8th of January, 1860, by the Rev. JOHN ALCOCK, A.M.
BANKERS:
Messrs. LATOUCHE & Co., Castle-street, Dublin, with whom Subscriptions or Donations may be lodged.

Appeals.

LUNACY AND ITS MISERIES.—A Gentleman, a respectable retired officer of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, has in the providence of God been lately afflicted with Lunacy. He was his sister's only support; and the expenses of the Commission being as considerable in his case as in cases of more enlarged resources, his income must be entirely absorbed for two years to come, in order to meet these expenses and provide for his maintenance in an asylum. Meantime, his sister is reduced to absolute destitution. There are other features in this case which may be known upon inquiry, which render it one of peculiar hardship, as well as deep distress. It is earnestly hoped that the Christian Public, with their proverbial benevolence, may render some effective assistance, so as to save this lady from her only resource otherwise, seeking a refuge in the Workhouse. Contributions will be most thankfully received by W. N. Hancock, Esq., LL.D, Lunacy Office, Four Courts; Rev. J. Quinton, St. Catherine's Church; W. Forster, Esq., Crow-street; and Rev. C. S. Stanford, St. Thomas', Marlborough-street.

WESLEYAN SAILORS' BETHEL
LOMBARD-STREET, DUBLIN.
The Trustees of the above Place of Worship, feeling that the time has arrived when it is necessary to make a more than ordinary effort for the extinction of the debt which has hitherto so much retarded their operations, beg respectfully to call your attention to the following statement:—
The Bethel was erected principally for the benefit of Mariners frequenting the Port of Dublin, and their families. The undertaking was commenced by the kind aid of a few liberal individuals, but, as the full cost was not then subscribed, the chapel was unavoidably opened subject to a debt, which, by the subsequent completion of the commodious Scool-room, and other causes, has now accumulated to upwards of £220.
Ever since its erection the Religious Services of this Bethel have been supplied by the Ministers of the Wesleyan connexion, aided by Lay Assistants, and these Services have been gratuitously rendered, inasmuch as the Collections in the Chapel, and the Contributions of the various friends of the Bethel, have been wholly absorbed in the payment of the rent, interest on debt, and incidental expenses.
The ministrations of the Gospel in the Bethel may, therefore, be regarded as Missionary efforts to extend spiritual benefits to mariners and their families, as well as to assist in spreading the Gospel of Jesus Christ in a densely populated district of the metropolis.
The Trustees, therefore, feel the more confidence in appealing to the Christian public towards the liquidation of the debt on this Missionary Church, so as to enable them to maintain a place of worship in which the Gospel is preached (to all who desire to avail themselves of it) free of charge.
There is also a large and flourishing Sunday School conducted on the premises.
The Trustees hope that this appeal may result in so large a reduction (if not in the total extinction) of the debt, that they may be saved the necessity of making any special appeal for the time to come.
The following contributions have already been received:—James Carson, Esq., £10; Alexander Hall, Esq., £10; Thomas Henshaw, Esq., £10; Theodore Cronhelm, £10; Samuel Davis, Esq., £10; Alexander Parker, Esq., £3; Maurice Brooks, Esq., £2; Robert Smith, Esq., £1; Robert Gray, Esq., £1; Asken Morrison, Esq., £1; Messrs. Arthur Guinness and Co., £2; Archibald M'Cowan Esq., £2; Robert Queale, Esq., £1; Messrs. Thompson, Dolier and Co., £1; Messrs. Grinness, Mahon, and Co., £1; Alderman Kinahan £1; Richard Allen, Esq., £1.
Further contributions will be thankfully received by the Rev. Wallace M'Mullen, 8, Lower Abbey-street; or by
THEODORE CRONHELM, Hon. Treasurer.
9, Eustace-street.

THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE
for the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.
Office, 9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
The Committee of the above Society beg to call attention to the following kind and timely offer which has been made to the Society:—
"3rd December, 1859.
"I hereby offer a donation of £5 to the Protestant Orphan Refuge on condition that *nine other individuals* do contribute each a like sum before the termination of this month, to form the nucleus of a fund to be raised for providing a Training Establishment for the Society's Apprentice Class, similar to that of the P. O. S. in Percy-place.
"Payment not to be required of any party unless the £50 be realised in strict accordance with the specified condition."
The Committee would observe, that the want of an establishment in town, where the orphans of an age to be apprenticed, could be placed for a few months' training under the immediate care of the Committee, has long been felt, and with the increasing number of orphans now in the Society cannot well be dispensed with any longer. At present the Committee are obliged to locate these orphans with families here and there, in various parts of the city. This plan, however practicable for a comparatively small number is obviously attended with considerable disadvantages, which the contemplated institution would entirely remove.
It is earnestly hoped that the friends of the Protestant Orphan will enable the Committee to secure the above offer, by promptly contributing the required amount.
B. GIBSON, Clk., } Hon.
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk., } Secs.
Already received—Hugh M'[illegible]well, Esq., £5; J. J. Davis, Esq. £5; A Friend per Miss O., £5; Annonymous, Tullahmore, £5.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, £5; Rev. R. Frizelle, £5; Hon. Sir John Eustace, £5; Mrs. Duff, £5; Rev. B. Gibson, £5; Mrs. Frizelle, £5; J. R. Cooke, Esq., £1; H. Purdon, Esq., M.D., Belfast £5; Colonel Sinclair, £5; F. A. Trench, Esq., £5.

Money.

MONEY ADVANCED.
Merchants, Tradesmen, and others, can be accommodated with Cash, in small amounts and upwards, on Personal or other Security, at a moderate rate of Interest, to be repaid by instalment, as may be greed on. The amount advanced in full.
All business applications will be negociated, and early attention given.—Address to WILLIAM HYDE, 20, LAMPETER-STREET, London N.

Lodgings.

A FAMILY residing in a most respectable situation, North Side, would Let a Sitting and Bedroom, comfortably Furnished, with attendance, to a Lady or Gentleman, or both; or a couple of young Students, if Protestants, would find a comfortable home.
Apply at Griffin's and Kellett's, 85, Abbey-street.

TO BE LET, in a highly-respectable locality, within five minutes' walk of the General Post-office, a Front and Back Drawing-room, Unfurnished, with Kitchen, Coal-vault, and attendance, if required. Or, one or two gentlemen can be accommodated with Sitting-room and Bed-room Furnished, with attendance, and partial Board. The Apartments are large, airy, and neat.
For address apply to "S. B. M.," at the Office of this Paper.

A SMALL, respectable Family, on Rathmines Road, having two excellent Bedrooms unoccupied, would receive one or two Gentlemen to BOARD and LODGE, who would have all the comforts of a home on moderate terms. No children or lodgers. Address "M.A.T.," 106, Stephen's Green, West.

Auction.

Blessington-street—Modern Household Furniture, in Rosewood and Mahogany; set of superior Telescope Dining Tables, Loo ditto, Rosewood Cheffonier Cabinet, with Plate Glass Reflector; Mahogany ditto, and Bookcase; sets of Drawingroom and Parlour Chairs in Rosewood and Mahogany; Loungers, Easy and Albert Chairs, richly-gilt Mantelpiece Glasses, three Ponceau Damask Window Curtains, Carpets and Rugs, Fenders and Irons, Art Union and other Prints, Birch Albert Bedsteads, Damask Curtains, and Palliasses; prime Curled Hair Mattresses and suitable Bedding, Bedroom Furniture, &c.; Hall Table and Hat Stand, Oil Cloth, Hall Chairs, Hall Lamp, &c.
MR. TICKELL will Sell by Auction, on the Premises, No. 37, BLESSINGTON-STREET, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 6th January, 1860.—Sale at Twelve o'clock.
GEORGE TICKELL, AUCTIONEER,
18, 19, & 20, MARY-STREET.

Carriages.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.
DYCER'S Horse Repository, Carriage Mart, and Riding School, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—(Carriage Department).—Purchasers of Carriages are invited to inspect the varied Stock of Vehicles offered for Sale in this Establishment, comprising four-horse Coaches, Clarences, Broughams, Barouches, Park and Pony Phaetons, and fashionable Waggonettes; with the usual supply of Gigs, Dog Carts, and Outside Cars, &c.

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
INSTITUTED 1803.
For Insuring Property of every kind throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, from Loss or Damage by Fire.
ALFRED W. HARRIS AND CO.,
AGENTS—26, EUSTACE-STREET.
Beg to call the attention of Householders and all Owners of Property to the protection afforded by this Institution against calamitous ravages of fire, which, in a short time, may lay waste the fruits of a whole life of industry.
The experience of many years has made manifest to the public the promptitude and liberality with which all losses have been adjusted and paid by the Imperial Fire Office. The security afforded to the public comprises that of a large and wealthy proprietary, in addition to a Subscribed and invested Capital of
ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND POUNDS.
Insurances of every kind effected on the most favourable terms.
Rates and particulars of Insurance may be had as above, where any orders or instructions that may be addressed will meet with immediate attention.
Agents for the Imperial Life Office.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
Head Office—27, REGENT-STREET, WATERLOO-PLACE, LONDON.
Incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament.
Capital, £100,000.
TRUSTEES.
Henry Peter Fuller, Esq. | Richard Spooner, Esq, M P
Peter Hood, Esq. | Edward Vansittart Neale, Esq,
DIRECTORS.
John Fisher, Esq, Eaton-square | Seymour-street, Portman-square
Charles Frere, Esq, Shirley, Croydon | Edwd Vansittart Neale, Esq., Charles-street, Berkely-square
H P Fuller, Esq, Piccadilly | Bonamy Price, Esq, 11, Prince's-terrace, Hyde Park, South
John P Griffin, Esq, Clapham Rise | Sir Thomas N. Reeve, Richmond.
Peter Hood, Esq, 15, Lower
AUDITORS:
Henry Peach Buckler, Esq, Basinghall-street.
John Soper Streeter, Esq, Harpur-street, Bloomsbury.
MEDICAL ADVISERS:
H W Fuller, M D, Physician to St George's Hospital, 13, Manchester-square.
W H Smith, Esq, F R C S, 51, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.
BANKERS:
The Commercial Bank of London, 6, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.
SOLICITOR:
W W Fisher, Esq, 3, King-street, Cheapside.
CONSULTING ACTUARY:
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MANAGER:
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Wanted.

TO ORGANISTS.—Wanted, a Female Organist for the FEMALE ORPHAN HOUSE, North Circular Road.
Application to be made to the Chaplain, at the Institution, on Tuesday and Friday, from Ten to Two o'clock, to whom Testimonials should be forwarded.
4th January, 1860.

WANTED, for the Sligo Academic Institute, a Resident Assistant Master, possessed of a fair knowledge of Classics, and well experienced in Preparatory Teaching.
Applications to be made in person to the Principal, 145, Rathmines, on this day and to-morrow, between the hours of Ten and One o'clock.

TO FARMERS, POULTERERS, &c
Wanted to purchase, in large or small lots, Good Fat Geese
State lowest price to
T. P. JOSEPH & Co.,
70, GREAT GILFORD-STREET, BOROUGH.
LONDON.

LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS,
in great variety, at
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE.
ASTON'S-QUAY.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
and all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

BRONZED AND BERLIN IRON FENDERS.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET,
Have on hands some beautiful New Designs in the above articles.
In Electro-Plate their Stock is largely assorted, and comprises Candlesticks, Table and Dessert Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Cruet Frames, &c.
Among the other leading articles of their Stock are the following:
Warranted Table Cutlery,
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Kettles,
Papier Mache and Japanned Trays,
Drawingroom and Parlour Grates,
Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges;
Also, Goddard's Patent Ranges, for which J. E. and Co. are sole Agents in Ireland.
Fenders and Fire-irons, Moderateur Lamps, &c.
Prices very moderate.
A splendid assortment of Gas Fittings, in two, three, and four-light Lustres, Globe Lights, Grecian Dishes, and Hall Lanterns; also some beautiful Crystal Lustres for Drawingrooms.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
House-Furnishing Ironmongers and Gas Fitters,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET,
Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE ON THE BRAY AND KINGSTOWN LINE.
IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS.
IRONMONGERY IN EVERY VARIETY AND PRICE, SUITABLE TO THE MANSION OR COTTAGE.
Iron Bedsteads, with Bedding and Children's Cots;
Hip, Sponge, Shower, and Foot Baths;
Toilet Sets, in variety and colour, and Water Cans;
Fenders, Fire Irons, Brushes, and Coal Vases;
Pole Screens, Curtain Ornaments and Mountings;
Marble Top Tables, Hat and Umbrella Stands;
Plate Warmers, Cruet Stands, Cutlery;
Electro-plate Spoons, Forks, Cake and Bread Baskets;
Horse Clothing, Bridles, Whips, Sponges;
Chamois, Plate Brushes, Rugs, Letterbags;
Kitchen Ranges, Hot Hearths, Jacks, and Screens;
Copper Stewpans, Stockpots, Jelly Moulds;
London Tea Urns, Tea and Coffee Services;
Japanned Trays, Bread Platters and Knives;
Stoves for Laundry, Hall, and Harness Room;
Churns, and Dairy Utensils;
Mangles and Washing Machines;
Workmen on the Premises for repairs of Kitchen Ranges, Bells, Locks; Plumbers', Gasfitters', and Carpenters' Work.
Quarterly Accounts opened with respectable Householders.
JOHN MAGUIRE,
Manufacturing Ironmonger, Brushmaker, Plumber, Gasfitter, Copper and Tin Smith, Bellhanger, &c.,
10, DAWSON-STREET.
N.B.—Prices the lowest of the day, consistent with the prime quality of Goods for which his House is so long established.
, Catalogues free by Post

SEWING MACHINES
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Messrs. SINGER and CO., of New York, wish to intimate to their Friends and the Public, that they have opened an Agency for the Sale of their "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES," at 69, Grafton-street, Dublin, which they have fitted up at very great expense. It is useless to lavish praise on these Machines, having been used in every branch of Trade—namely, Shirt, Mantle, and Cap Making, Tailoring, Boot and Shoe Manufacture, and Saddlery—they have been found to do the work to the great satisfaction of those parties using them. The Ladies are requested to call and see the "NEW FAMILY MACHINE," which has just arrived, in operation, the exhibition being always courteously made, and no one is importuned to purchase.
GEORGE F. BENNETT,
Sole Agent for Ireland,
69, GRAFTON-STREET.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS,
If you want
GENERAL IRONMONGERY, GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, BRUSHES, GARDEN and EDGE TOOLS, &c., &c.,
Try E. EGGINTON,
(Late FITZHENRY & Co.'s,)
160 CAPEL-STREET

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S,
of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS AND HAND SEWING EXCELLENT,
with all the New Improvements in Shape.
The Patent and Sans Ply Collars, Ties, and Braces.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER,
47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

SCIENCE VERSUS VERMIN—GREER'S PATENT ANTI-VERMIN PREPARATIONS.—
Scientific and infallible,—are best, safest, and cheapest, for the destruction of every kind of VERMIN, whether in Houses or Lands, on Animals or Plants, 3d., 6d., and 1s., of all Druggists; genuine only with Patentee's name and address. ROBERT GREER, chemist, Anti-Vermin Office, 49, Brownlow-hill, Liverpool. Wholesale Agents for Ireland—M'MASTER & Co., 121, Capel-street; GOULDING & Co., Cork, and WALKINGTON & SON, Belfast.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT; MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, MASTIC CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, and UNGLAZED SANITARY PIPES.
Manufactured by
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
NINE ELMS, LONDON;
And Sold, at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
12, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom House, Dublin.

ERSON'S REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE, in bottles 6d, 1s, and 2s. 6d.
ERSON'S remedy for Ringworm and Scald Heads, in bottles 1s and 2s.
ERSON'S Lux Liquida (Furniture Polish), in bottles 1s and 2s.
ERSON'S Preparation for Cleansing Marble, in bottles 1s and 2s.
ERSON'S Worm and Condition Powders for Horses and Dogs, in bottl 1s 6s each.

NEW MEDICAL HALL,
30, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
J. J. GRAHAM & CO., Proprietors.
Established A.D. 1821.
J. J. GRAHAM & Co's select Toilet Requisites, prepared at their extensive Laboratories, 30, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
The Jockey Club Pomade. | The Jockey Club Bouquet.
The Cantharidien Hair Wash. | Extract of Frangipanni.
Genuine Marrow Pomade. | Extract of Tea Rose.
Cucumber Cream. | Extract of White Rose.
Glycerine Emulsion. | British Eau de Cologne.
Genuine Trotter Oil. | Extract of Wood Violet.
Fragrant Toilet Vinegar. | Ess. Bouquet.
Extract of Rose and Rosemary. | Double Distilled Lavender Water
Cold Cream of Roses. | The Alhambra Bouquet.
Physicians' and Surgeons' Prescriptions accurately compounded, under the personal superintendence of the Proprietors, by a properly qualified Staff, care being taken to use none but the best and purest Pharmaceuticals.
N.B.—Medicines delivered in all parts of the City and Suburbs, also along the line of the Kingstown Railway, at any hour, free of charge.

GALTRIM HOUSE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,
BRAY, COUNTY WICKLOW.
Physician and Manager — EDWARD HAUGHTON, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., M.R.D.S., A.B., and Senr. Modr. in Natural Science, T.C.D.
Galtrim House (or Fairy Hill) is situated within twelve miles of Dublin, close to the Railway station; and but a short distance from the Dargle, Powerscourt Waterfall, the Glen of the Downs, and other far-famed beauties of the County Wicklow.
Immediately adjoining it Mr. Dargan has built the largest Turkish Bath in the British dominions, which communicates with the establishment by a private path.
The treatment is not confined to the use of Hydropathic remedies, but comprises Baths, Shampooing, Medical Exercises, Galvanism, and Medicines, according as each class of remedies may be indicated by the nature of the complaint.
Trains arrive from Dublin almost every hour in the day.
TERMS:
Entrance Medical Fee, - - - - £1 1 0
Treatment, with Board and Residence in the Establishment, - - 2 0 0 to £3 0 0 ♥ week
Companions, not under treatment, 1 10 0 " 2 10 0 "
Fires in Bed-rooms, - - - - - 0 1 0 per day.
NO EXTRA CHARGES.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaiba, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in these complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.
Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night, On Sundays till Two o'clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

B. HYAM'S NOVELTIES FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

The GUINEA COATS and VESTS are now made from Heavy Cloths, and can be strongly recommended as useful Garments for the Early Winter Season.

The CELEBRATED WINTER CONJOINT GARMENTS, made from one material in entire Suits, from 31s. 6d. The true-fitting Trousers and Vests, from 20s. Youths' School Suits, from 13s. 6d. Boys' Belt uit, from 9s. 6d. upwards. All these Conoint Garments are made fashionably, and in the newest and best styles.

FOR CLERICAL GENTLEMEN. Every description of Clothing kept ready made, or made to Order, at very reasonable prices.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

MRS. CAMERON begs to announce the arrival of all the leading novelties in Evening Dresses, Head Dresses, Coiffures &c., &c.

73, GRAFTON-STREET.

A. CAMERON begs to announce the arrival of a large supply of SILKS, which he has bought 30 per cent. under the usual prices.

73, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE DRAWING ROOM ON THE 19TH JANUARY. MRS. ALCOCK Respectfully intimates that she makes up Ladies' own Materials for Ball and Court Costume, in a superior manner and at moderate charges.

A Select assortment of Headdresses, Wreaths, Fans, &c., to select from.

MILLINERY AND COURT DRESS ROOMS, 32, DAWSON-STREET.

DRAWING ROOM—DUBLIN CASTLE. JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON, 14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET. In anticipation of the approaching Court Season, we have made arrangements on an extensive scale to meet the requirements of the occasion, and can promise our kind Friends more than ordinary inducements.

For the Drawing Room, for Ball and Evening Costume, Or for Wedding Trousseaux, All the most recent and attractive Novelties.

JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON, 14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

OUTFITS FOR INDIA. OUTFITS SUPPLIED BY R. HUNT AND CO., 34, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Marked, Washed, Packed, and Shipped on the shortest notice. R. H. and Co.'s printed Outfit Lists sent post free on application.

THE BALMORAL CAPE. 20s. HIBERNIAN HOUSE, ASTON'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

DRESS SUITS. We solicit inspection of our SUPERFINE BLACKS, EXTRA JET, and BISHOPS' CLOTH, Being unapproachable in Colour, Quality, and Make. GEO. MACDONA AND CO., 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, CLOTHIERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT, AND ROBE MAKERS TO THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF SAINT PATRICK.

THE CUIRASS SHIRT, Six for 20s. R. HUNT AND CO., MAKERS. 34, WESTMORELAND-STREET, AND 22 FLEET-STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, Ready-made & made to Order, 10 per cent. under City prices, at WEBB & COMPANY'S, 10, 11, and 12, CORN-MARKET.

WINTER TROUSERS from Ten Shillings and Threepence, to Twenty-one Shillings.

WINTER WALKING COATS, Nineteen Shillings and Ninepence; with Vest and Trousers to match, Thirty-three Shillings.

SUPERFINE WINTER TWEED COATS, Twenty-five Shillings; with Vest and Trousers to match, Forty-five Shillings.

WINTER OVERCOATS in the named varieties.

INVERNESS, HIGHLAND, AND BALMORAL CAPES.

THE ORDER DEPARTMENT we recommend for *Dress Clothing*. In it we make no additional charge.

WINTER HOSIERY, comprising Printed *Flannel* Shirts; *Red, White, and Blue* Flannel Vests; Flannel Drawers, Guernsey Vests and Drawers; Hose, Gloves, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN'S Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties, &c.

HATS AND CLOTH CAPS.

AT WEBB & COMPANY'S, Tailoring and Outfitting Warerooms, 10, 11, & 12, CORN-MARKET.

28, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN, ESTABLISHED FOR THE SALE OF REAL TURKEY CARPETS,

VELVET PILE,	BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,	KIDDERMINSTER,
DUTCH,	HEMP, and
STAIR CARPETINGS;	
DRUGGETS,	VICTORIA FELTS,
HEARTH RUGS,	OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, MATS, TABLE COVERS, &c., &c.	

At lower prices than any other house in the trade. W. H. CLIFT, Proprietor. will effect a saving of Twenty per cent. by ordering their

OPENING of the New Paris Clock Wareroom.—Knowing the want of such in this city, and being convinced of the impossibility of selecting Drawingroom Clocks from the limited supply of an ordinary Stock, I have devoted my large wareroom, over my Watch and Jewellery Establishment, exclusively to the largest and best display ever seen in Dublin, and have placed myself in direct communication with the Makers in Paris, and have made arrangements for a constant supply of the newest designs in Bronze, Gilt, and many rare mechanical and marvellous clocks, to an inspection of which and my prices I respectfully invite the attention of those requiring such.

New inventions in Portable Alarms, Office, and Carriage Clocks. THOMAS BRUNKER, Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Electro Plater, 111, GRAFTON-STREET, (Opposite the Provost's.)

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen. SAMUELS, 29, NASSAU-STREET, Working Jeweller, &c. A variety of Watches, Jewellery, and Fancy Articles, suitable for Presents, *at remarkably low prices.*

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION, By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the Gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	£0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	5	0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

IMPERISHABLE TESSELLATED PAVEMENTS. H. SIBTHORPE and SON, Agents to Maw and Co., Are prepared to Supply Designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Entrance Halls and Passages, with proper Workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland.

Various specimens may be seen at their Warerooms, 11 and 12, CORK HILL, DUBLIN.

THE NEW CHINESE LANTERNS AND GASALIERS Will be on View This and following Days, at the CRYSTAL PALACE, 50, HENRY-STREET.

Now that Gas has become so much used in the city, parties before purchasing their lights ought to go and inspect the latest arrivals of the above beautiful designs in Hall and Lobby Lamps, all of which have just been selected by J. TELFORD in the best markets.

My Stock of DINNER, DESSERT, TEA, and TOILET WARE, cannot be equalled, also the show of FANCY GOODS suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS are well worthy of public inspection, both for beauty, quality, and low price.

LAMPS, OILS, and WICKS, at the CRYSTAL PALACE, 50, HENRY-STREET, J. TELFORD, Proprietor.

HUGH MOORE has lately received, direct from NEW YORK, the following articles, which he offers to the Trade on reasonable terms, viz.:—

2145 Barrels RESIN.
100 " TAR.
236 " SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
50 Tierces CAROLINA RICE.
40 Barrels first sort PEARL ASH.
6 Cases OIL PEPPERMINT, "Hotchkiss."

57, Capel-street, 31st December, 1859.

LICENSED GROCERS' AND VINTNERS' TRADE PROTECTION AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. Grand Banquet in aid of the Benevolent Fund.

The Chair will be occupied by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; the Vice-chair by Sir James Power, Bart.

The Grand Banquet in aid of the above Benevolent Institution will take place under the most distinguished patronage, in the Antient Concert Rooms, Great Brunswick-street, on Tuesday, January 17, 1860.

Tickets, 15s. each, may be had at the Committee Rooms, 67, William-street; Jude's Royal Hotel, Grafton-street; the Eglinton Hotel, Peter-street; or of any of the Members of the Committee.

Education.

THE FLUTE.—DR. TENDALL, who was several years a pupil of some of the first masters in Europe, will be happy to give Lessons on the Boehm Flute, with or without Carte's improvements, or the old system of fingering. Terms moderate. Address 9, Eagle Terrace, Upper Leeson-street.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, [illegible] A.D. 15[illegible]

Patron:—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Head Master:—Henry C. Murphy, B.A.; Ex.-S. T.C.D.

The Public Examination of the Pupils of this School was held on the 22nd December. Parents are requested to take notice that business will be resumed (D.V.), on the 15th January.

A prospectus, containing full information as to terms, &c, &c, can be obtained, on application to the Head Master.

2nd January, 1860.

SCHOOL FOR COLLEGIATE AND GENERAL EDUCATION, 6, HUME-STREET, STEPHEN'S-GREEN. Late Rev. Dr. Wall's.

Mr. WM. HEAZLE, M.A., Ex-Sch.T.C.D.
Mr. WM. MORTIMER, M.A., T.C.D., First Gold Medallist in Mathematics and Physics. } Principals.

The General School Business of the above Establishment will be resumed (D.V.) on Wednesday, January 18th, when a punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

Prospectuses with every information may be obtained on application.

INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.—A Graduate of the University of Dublin, who has taken a Senior Moderatorship in History, Political Science, and English Literature, and the highest honors and prizes in many other subjects, purposes opening a class for candidates for the India Civil Service who may wish to prosecute their studies in any of the undermentioned subjects, in which advertiser's pupils have been successful in obtaining Gold and Silver Medals in the University, and distinguished marks at the India and other Examinations.

1. English Language, Literature, and Composition.
2. English, French, German, and Italian History.
3. Logic; Mental and Moral Philosophy.
4. Political Economy.
5. Jurisprudence.

The possible marks obtainable in the branches numbered 1, 2, & 3, in his list would be about 2,560, or considerably over one-third of the whole number allowed for the entire course of subjects from which candidates are permitted to choose.

The subjects numbered 4 and 5, form a most important portion of the course, for the "Further Examination," which the candidates selected at the first are required to pass.

Further particulars can be ascertained by letters addressed "A. H.," Office of this Paper.

SLIGO ACADEMIC INSTITUTE. CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS.

PRINCIPAL: Rev. F. E. Barnes, A.B., Sch. T.C.D.

EXAMINERS:

Rev. M. Jellett, A.B., T.C.D.	John Lynn, Esq., Sch. T.C.D.
Rev. J. Gully, A.M., T.C.D.	Rev. S. Ralph, A.M., Oxon.
Rev. M. Jackson, Q.U.I.	James Clarke, Esq., A.B., T.C.D.
R. Potterton, Esq., A.B., T.C.D	

The Public Examinations of this Institute being brought to a close on Thursday last, the Prizes were distributed in the following order, before a large assemblage of the parents and friends of the pupils:—

COLLEGE CLASS.

Special Prize—Classics (including Ajax, Orestes, Homer, Horace, Virgil)—Dawson, 141; questions, 145. (Examiner—J. Lynn, Esq., S.T.C.D.)

Special Prize—Science (including Euclid, Trigonometry, Algebra, and Mensuration)—Barrett, 54; questions, 58. (Examiners, H. R. Potterton, Esq., Inspector of Schools; Rev. J. Gully, A.M., T.C.D.; J. Clarke, Esq., T.C.D.

Special Prize—French—Homan, 35; questions, 40.

SECOND CLASS.

Special Prize—Modern History and Geography—Homan (E.) 71, Woods, 70; questions, 71.

Special Prize—Science—Roy, 15, Woods, 15; questions, 15.

Special Prize—French—Roy, 32; questions, 35.

Special Prize—Drawing and Painting—Woods.

PRIZES IN GENERAL ANSWERING.

1st Rank—Dawson, Jones, Lynn (C), Homan (E), Roy, Harper (F), Homan (H), Kerr, Woods (A), Brereton, Robertson (W), Morrison, Woods (F), Gordon, Barrett (J), Mansfield, Armstrong, Henderson, Lynn (R).

2nd Rank—Barrett (T), Tute, Leech (R), Elliott, Gillmor (W), Middleton, Homan (T), Lynn (R), Gubbins (B), Denning, Balfour, Harper, Christian, Bell, Homan (W), Campbell (J), Robertson (J), Pollock, Green, Lyons, Gubbins (A), Ridley (E), Campbell (A).

The Principal of the Sligo Academic Institute begs to lay before the public two facts connected with these examinations:—1st. That although the standard for a First Class Prize consists in answering three-fourths of all the questions proposed, and five-eighths for a second, nevertheless all the prizes in general answering (19 1st and 23 2nd rank) were obtained upon answering far exceeding the high standard required in each case. 2nd. That many of the pupils answered all the questions proposed for Special Prizes, by seven different Examiners, in a very extended course of Classics, Science, and English, during a public examination of six days' continuance for five hours daily.

The following is the statement of the Examiners upon the result of these examinations:—

"Sligo, 23rd December, 1859.

"Dear Sir,—After a long and careful examination of your pupils, through a very extensive course, we feel it only due to you to state that their answering has been most creditable to themselves and their teachers. We were particularly pleased to see that the remarkable progress which has been made during the past year has not been confined to any one class of your pupils alone, or to any one branch of instruction exclusively, but that the examination has proved that all the Classes have received equal justice, and that the various branches of a liberal education have been very carefully attended to.

"We heartily congratulate you on the result which has, through the Divine blessing, attended your exertions.—We are, dear sir, very faithfully, yours,

"Morgan W. Jellett, A.B., T.C.D., Curate of Sligo.
"Solomon K. F. Ralph, Clk., A.M., Oxon.
"R. Potterton, A.B., T.C.D., Inspector of Schools.
"John Lynn, S.T.C.D.
"Moffatt Jackson, A.M., Q.U.I., Pers. Minister.
"J. Gully, Clk., A.M., T.C.D.
"James Clarke, A.B., T.C.D.

"To the Rev. Frederick Eldon Barnes, A.B., Sch. T.C.D., Principal of the Sligo Academic Institute."

The Principal begs to submit these facts and this testimony to the public, feeling assured that, under the Divine blessing, they must uphold the high character of the Institute, and gain for it a still greater amount of that support which it has already so largely obtained.

Institute, December, 27th.

*** Business will be Resumed (D.V.) January 12th, 1860.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET—Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The English Funds have been one-eighth better to-day than yesterday, but the advance was not maintained at the official close. Consols were in London at the same price as yesterday, New Threes being one-eighth better; in this market, there was a good demand for stock; Consols not quoted for cash, but for account one-eighth advance was obtained; New Threes advanced one-eighth for cash, but not quoted for account; for New Account the price was one-eighth below the cash price; City Debentures advanced 7s. 6d.; no dealings recorded in Railway Debentures; Bank of Ireland Stock wanted, as are Hibernian and Royal Bank Shares; Nationals steady; Atlantic Steam Shares for sale; City of Dublin Steam £100 Shares, steady at last price; the issue of 1836 advanced 5s; Ship Building Shares and Glasgow Steam both wanted; Dundalk Steam advanced an eighth, and in good demand; Carysfort Mine Scrip wanted; all paid Shares steady at last price; Connorrees steady at 17s.; General Mines asked for; sellers at an advance on 4¼; Mining Company of Ireland and Wicklow Coppers both for sale, at last prices; Consumers' Gas sellers; Canal Stock steady; Patriotics brought last price; National Insurance for sale; Ballymenas steady, as are County Downs; Bandons and Passages wanted; Youghal Shares asked for; Belfast Junctions sellers at 45; Droghedas advanced an eighth; Kingstown Stock steady; Wicklows steady; Dundalks firm, at 14⅛; Cashel Stock steady; South Eastern and Killarneys for sale; Midlands advanced an eighth for the £50 Shares; Limericks in good demand, at last price; in Preference Shares, Bandons for sale; Droghedas steady; Dundalks, Class A and B, steady, at last price; Wicklows steady; Cashels firm; Limerick 6 per cents. advanced 5s. Consols close in London steady at same price of yesterday.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money and Account	95⅝
Account	95¾
New Threes,	95⅛ 6

NOON FUNDS.

Consols, Money	95⅝ ¾
Consols for Account,	95¾ ⅞
New Threes,	96 5⅞ 6

1 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money, Account,	95⅝ ¾
	95¾
New Threes,	96⅛

2.15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money Account,	95⅝
New Threes	95 ⅞
	95 ⅞

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols, Money	95⅝ ¾
Account	95⅝ ¾
New Threes	95⅞ ⅞

Noon Summary.—Bank Stock, 22 7½; Indian Scrip, 104⅛ ¼; Caledonians, 95¼; Eastern Counties, 58⅝; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 82½; Great Western, 70⅝; Great Western Canada, 12¾ ⅞; Grand Trunks, 44½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 101½ ¾; London and North Western, 99½ ¾; Midland Stock, 110⅝ ¾; North British, 64; South Eastern, 85¼ ½ ¾; Turkish, 79¼ ⅜ ½. Consols steady and firm at 95⅝ ¾. Shares opened firm at advanced quotations, and are steady at about opening rates. Dovers very firm, 5¼ ⅜. Canadians a shade firmer.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

City, Wednesday Evening.—The Funds have risen to-day. In other departments of Stock Exchange, tendency of price is likewise upwards.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Paris, Wednesday, 12-10 p.m.—The Bourse opened flat. Rentes were first quoted 68-70, and fell towards evening to 68-60. 3-20 p.m.—Dulness continues to prevail. Rentes close at a further decline. The final price being 68-45, or 30 centimes lower than yesterday.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(Daily News' City Article.)

Tuesday Evening.

Markets for home securities continue to exhibit a remarkable degree of indifference to the speculative disappointment of Paris Bourse, being supported by the continued demand for investments, combined with the approach of dividends which will be paid on Monday next. Funds have not varied from yesterday's prices. The impression with reference to the prospects of Indian finance is becoming more hopeful from day to day. The new Indian 5 per cent. loan, having been carried to a very high premium demand, is now chiefly devoted to railway stocks, as well as to the 4 per cent. debentures. Of all these a steady absorption is in progress. There was an active demand for money, both at the bank and in the open market partly in preparation for the 4th. No gold was withdrawn from the Bank to-day, the late arrangements supplying the imme[illegible] the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon bills on the Continent, generally were in [illegible] in two or three instances the tend[illegible]

([illegible] City Article.)

Tuesday Evening.

The English funds have again been steady through[illegible] day, and at the close there was an increased tendency to firmness, although without any actual change in quotations. Demand for discount has been heavy to-day, and the applicants at the bank were numerous. On the Stock Exchange there is a full supply of money at 2 per cent.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST.—Jan. 4.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Cons for account 9th January,	1860	95⅝ ¾
New 3 per Cent. Stock ...		95⅝
Ditto for new account, 8th February, ...		95¼ ⅜

LOCAL DEBENTURES.

4 Per Cent. City Debentures, £92 6s. 2d. ...	88⅛

STEAM.

City of Dublin, 100*l.* paid ...	94
City of Dublin Steam Packet Company of 1836, ..	45
Dundalk (limited) ...	12⅛ ¼

MINES.

Carysfort Mining Company, paid in full, ...	2¼
Connorree Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)...	17s

MISCELLANEOUS.

Patriotic Insurance ...	5⅛

RAILWAYS.

Dublin and Drogheda £75, account ...	75⅛
Ditto thirds ...	25⅛
Dublin and Kingstown, ...	200
Dundalk and Enniskillen, £30 paid ...	14⅛
Great Southern and Western, ...	113
Midland Great Western, and Royal Canal ...	55
Ditto, half shares, ...	27½
Waterford and Limerick, ...	26⅛

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per centl perpetual ...	10⅛ ⅜
Ditto, Class B ...	10
Waterford and Limerick, 6 per cent., redemable...	10⅛

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. consols						
Ditto Account	95⅝	95⅝ ¾ 95⅝	95⅝ ¾	95⅝ 95¾	95⅝	
3 per cent. stock						
New 3 percent. stock	95¼	95¼	95⅜	95 95	95¼ 95	95¼ ⅜
Ditto Account			95¼ ⅜	95 95		
Bank Stock						

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—January 5th. Morning Tide 7-46. Evening 8-19.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and Newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
America (Portland) (Q) ...	Ten a.m., Jan. 5.
Spain and Portugal (S). ...	One p.m., Jan. 6.
America (New York) (Ll) ...	Six p.m., Jan. 6.
Newfoundland (G) ...	Ten a.m., Jan. 7.
Brazil, Monte Video, Buenos Ayres (S) ...	One p.m., Jan. 8.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles ...	Six p.m., Jan. 9.
America (New York) (S) ...	One p.m., Jan. 10.
Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, and India (Bombay) (S). ...	One p.m., Jan. 11.
Constantinople, *via* Marseilles ...	Six p.m., Jan. 12.
America (Boston) (Q.) ...	Ten a.m., Jan. 15.
West Indies and Pacific (S), Spain and Portugal (S) ...	One p.m., Jan. 16.
America (New York), (S) ...	One p.m., Jan. 17.
Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, and India (Bombay), *via* Marseilles ...	Six p.m., Jan. 17.
Constantinople *via* Marseilles ...	Six p.m., Jan. 18.
America (Portland), (Q) ...	Ten a.m., Jan. 19.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., (S) ...	One p.m., Jan. 19.
America (New York and Bahamas) (Ll) ...	Six p.m., Jan. 20.
Newfoundland (G) ...	Ten a.m., Jan. 21.
America (New York), (S) ...	One p.m., Jan. 23.
West Coast of Africa (Ll) ...	Six p.m., Jan. 23.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles, Constantinople, *via* Marseilles ...	Six p.m., Jan. 25.
America (Boston), (Q) ...	Ten a.m., Jan. 29.
America (New York), (S) ...	One p.m., Jan. 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.

Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the Irish Times commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 1 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the Irish Times for the week ending Saturday, December 31, amounted to 50,942 copies, making an average of 8,490 copies daily.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

Thursday, January 5th.

Zoological Gardens ... Open daily.

Botanic Gardens ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

Royal Irish Academy.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

Royal Dublin Society.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays. Agricultural Museum, every day, free.

Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's-green.—Open daily, free.

Rotundo.—To-night—The Christy's Minstrels. To commence at Eight o'clock.

THE THEATRES.

Theatre Royal.—To-night—"Masks and Faces;" to conclude with the Pantomime of "I'm King of the Castle."

Queen's Theatre.—To-night—"The Vagrant, his Wife and Family;" the Pantomime of "The Man in the Moon;" to conclude with "The Miller of Whitstone."

NOTICE.

Mr. B. SWEENY takes leave to inform the inhabitants of BANAGHER and its neighbourhood that he has been appointed Agent for the disposal of the Morning Edition of the IRISH TIMES, and that he is ready to receive subscribers at the same price for which it is sold in Dublin—viz., ONE PENNY EACH COPY. To be had on the day of Publication at Four p.m.

BENNETS, Minors. } CHANCERY.

WILLIAM ACHESON begs to inform his patrons that he has purchased a very large portion of the Choicest Articles, from the valuable and well-selected stock of the late Mr. Bennet, all of which he will sell at a full reduction of Fifty per Cent. from the original prices.

Gold Watches and Chains; Brooches and Bracelets; Diamond, Gem, and Signet Rings; Plated Kettles; Tea and Coffee Sets; Corner Dishes; Gravy Dishes; Dish Covers, Flat Dishes; Coffee Trays and Salvers, all sizes; Dessert Stands and Epergnes.

An Inspection is respectfully solicited by WILLIAM ACHESON, 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

DRAWINGROOM AND EVENING SILKS, 8, OLDHAM and SONS solicit inspection of their Stock of New Silks, Glaces, Moire Antiques, Poult de Soie, Chines, &c.

They have also received a superb collection of Evening Bareges, Tarletanes, Muslin Robes, &c., Of the newest designs and colours. 12, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

DUBLIN CASTLE LEVEE AND DRAWING ROOM. SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SONS, COURT TAILORS AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS, 2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN, Beg respectfully to inform the Noblemen and Gentlemen requiring Uniforms or Court Dresses for the approaching Levee and Drawing Room, that they are prepared with a large assortment, for Sale and Hire, of the most superb Court Suits, complete with Hats, Lace, Ruffles, Swords, and Buckles. Also, Deputy Lieutenants and Militia Uniforms. An early application will oblige. Orders executed on the shortest notice.

December 29th, 1859.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING. TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

The Boys' and Youths' section of this Department is now abundantly supplied with New Garments, for Winter Wear, in all the best styles and newest fabrics, Ready Made.

Boys' Swiss Suits,
Boys' School Suits,
Boys' Dress Suits,
Boys' Overcoats,
Boys' Highland Capes,

With Trousers, Vests, &c., in great variety.

TODD, BURNS, AND CO., WOOLLEN AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT, 47, MARY-STREET.

THE FOUR GUINEA DRESS SUIT.

BROWNE AND PAYNE Respectfully call the attention of Gentlemen about to order Dress or Wedding Suits, to their Black Dress Coat, White Marseilles Vest, and Black Dress Trousers, for FOUR GUINEAS.

This Suit will be furnished in a first-class manner, and will fully equal that charged Five Guineas by long-credit houses.

BROWNE AND PAYNE, MERCHANT CLOTHIERS, 12 & 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

Auctions.

Owners of Property can have their Auction Advertisements inserted below (if not exceeding Six Lines) [illegible]. After Six Lines at the rate of Sixpence for every [illegible] lines.

AUCTIONS TO BE HELD THIS DAY.

AT 60, MOUNTJOY-SQUARE. Continuation of Sale of Household Furniture, Wines, &c. To commence at 12 o'clock.

AT MELBOURNE LODGE, DALKEY. A quantity of excellent Household Furniture and Effects. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

AUCTIONS TO BE HELD ON TO-MORROW.

AT BLESSINGTON-STREET. Sale of Modern Household Furniture, in Rosewood and Mahogany, Art Union Prints, &c. To commence at 12 o'clock.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5.

Mr. Secretary Cardwell is reported to have spoken most favourably of our Irish railroads, and to have preferred their system of management to that adopted in England. He might, with equal truth, have adverted to the extraordinary success of Irish Banking Institutions. During the fearful monetary crisis of 1857, when long-established English houses fell in rapid succession, not a single Banking Institution in Ireland faltered for a moment in its payments. At the present time a paid-up share of £25 in the Provincial Bank commands £74 in the Share market; a £10 share in the Royal Bank is worth £22 10s.; while the dividends and bonus average 20 per cent. and 12 per cent., respectively. Other Banks, such as the Belfast, the National, and the Northern, exhibit nearly equal prosperity. But it does not follow that because the interests of Bank Shareholders are well secured, that the interests of the trading and manufacturing community are equally well cared for. Nay, it may happen that the prosperity of a Bank is no index to the prosperity of either of these classes. For instance, the security of the Irish Banks during the crisis of '57 arose chiefly from the absence of speculation in Ireland generally, and the difficulty, previously felt, of obtaining advances for purely manufacturing adventure. Having little or no manufactures, our merchants were not shaken by the crisis. The monetary cyclone did not embrace them in its vortex; consequently, when its customers were uninjured, the Bank was uninjured; but this, after all, is proof, not so much of prosperity on the part of merchants, as caution on the part of banks.

The chief profit of Irish Banks is derived from "deposits" and "balances." On the former a trifling interest, at present 1½ per cent., is allowed; on the latter, no interest is granted. All the old Banks, such as that of Amsterdam, Florence, and Genoa, kept money actually hoarded until demanded by depositors, and, consequently, charged a trifling sum instead of allowing interest. By extending the period of call, and allowing a small interest, Banks have obtained the control of sums, small, perhaps, in individual amount, but enormous in the total. These are employed in discounting bills, and thus a considerable capital is set free for the prosecution of commercial enterprises. Similarly with "balances," the entries of one day nearly equal the withdrawals of another, and the Banks are enabled to gain four or five per cent. on sums for which the owner receives no interest whatever. The prosperity of banks, then, under these heads, points out the absence of speculation on the part of depositors. Had they an advantageous market before them, they would not be content with 1½ per cent. interest on deposits, and with no interest on balances.

The Scotch system, as it is called, which prevails generally in Scotland and the *manufacturing* North of Ireland is as follows:—The Scotch Banks give credit on loan, to the extent of a sum agreed on, to any individual or house of business which can procure two or more persons of undoubted credit to become surety on demand of the sum credited with interest. Once a person has obtained this "cash credit," he may employ the amount of it in his business, paying interest only upon the sum which he actually uses. These cash accounts are found to be very advantageous to traders or manufacturers commencing business. They are enabled to purchase goods or erect machinery at the cheapest rate for cash; they can wait until their goods or manufactures are sold, and the credit time expired, then they can repay a portion of the sum borrowed, for the profits gained will, if the speculation succeed, equalise the capital.

Hitherto, no Dublin Bank has adopted the system of cash credits, and the want of this encouragement to fair speculation has been severely felt. The letters which we have received during the last fortnight prove how acceptable would be a Bank founded on the Scotch system. Such a Bank, we are authorised to say, is in progress of formation. Its capital will be £300,000, in 3,000 shares of £100 each. To ensure a *bona fide* body of Shareholders, the "deposit" will be £10 per share. £40 will also be called up upon incorporation, while the remaining £50 will be capital in reserve for the security of the public, until the extension of business requires its being called in. As the Bank will be founded on the principle of Limited Liability, it is presumed that Capitalists will no longer be deterred from investing their surplus money in a class of securities which is proved to offer more remunerative returns than almost any other species of investment. Not only will the cash credit system be adopted, but interest will be allowed on "cash balances" on foot of current accounts, if such shall not be below £100, on any one day during three months. It is proposed also "to afford a 'better medium for foreign exchange than exists 'at present,'" consequent on more direct and extended intercourse between Ireland, America, and the Continent. The Act of Parliament for the regulation of Joint-Stock Banking Companies requires that the assets and liabilities of the company should be published, once at least, every month; that the accounts should be audited yearly by two auditors *selected by the shareholders*; and that the auditors' report, with the balance-sheet, should be communicated to each shareholder. These securities are sufficient, one would suppose, to guard the shareholders from loss, from want of caution or recklessness.

The trade of London last year shows an increase over that of the year preceding of 3¾ per cent., that of Cork 2 per cent., that of Glasgow 1¾ per cent., that of Dublin the enormous increase of 53 per cent. But this vast increase, after all, is chiefly derived from English agencies held by Irish traders. We are retailers of goods manufactured in England—nothing more. The profit on the manufacture of all these articles of commerce goes back to England. May we hope that the establishment of a bank upon a liberal cash credit system will give an impetus to Irish manufacture, and thus increase our national capital by the retention of its profits among ourselves?

The *Times* on the Chinese War:—

Much correspondence has recently been pressed upon us in reference to this third Chinese War for which we are now fitting out our ships and transporting our troops. As happens to us in all these cases we are addressed by people who know much, people who know little, and people who know nothing. One correspondent contends that we ought to chastise the Court of Pekin for the slaughter of our sailors and the loss of our ships by taking the city of Nankin from the rebels and holding is as a material guarantee until the Imperial Mandarins shall come to terms. Upon the principle of returning good for evil, this would be undoubtedly a very Christian proceeding, and, if advocated upon this ground, or even upon the ground of commercial advantages to be thus acquired, there would be little [illegible]. But if it be proposed as a measure [illegible] it savours somewhat of the ridiculous. It would be as if the Emperor of Morocco were to fit out an expedition against Mexico, to punish the Spaniards for their descent upon the coast of Africa. Other correspondents do battle upon other questions of military detail, and are at variance as to how far we should advance towards Pekin, where we should condescend to open negociations, how much attention we should pay to the obstructions on the Peiho, and what we shall do if we get into the Chinese capital. These letters have called forth Capt. S. Osborn, whose communication appears in another column, and who has, perhaps, the very best title to be heard upon this subject, for he has bombarded and escaladed Canton, driven the Chinamen out of those Taku forts, tracked all the windings of the Peiho river, and explored with lead and line that great and before unknown Yang-tse River which washes the walls of the great inland cities, and waters the provinces whence we get our best teas. Captain Osborn ought to be heard, for he has no interest in the matter but that of an English sailor and a man of science. Other people have class interests, and in the conflicting character of those interests we may often trace the cause of the bias of their counsels. Merchants who are making great gains under the present system, and despise all articles but tea and silk and opium and exchanges, would dissuade us from doing more than we can help. Manufacturers who produce all that is sold are not eager for a change which may draw on competition. People who are out of the trade have only a purblind notion of it, but have an indolent desire to get into it. The teaconsumers and the cloth-workers and the calico-makers cannot measure what interests they have at stake in the matter, but generally think it necessary to say something, and generally act in ignorance of their own proper good. Diplomatists are committed by the circumstances of their respective careers to some special policy, and naval and military men have frequently their own special reasons for taking particular views of this large and distant subject. All these things concur to confound counsel, and cause a strange variety of opinion in a country like ours, where every man has his opinion upon every point of national policy, and every one strives to make that opinion prevail.

Meanwhile we are going off at score into another Chinese War. Notwithstanding Captain Sherard Osborn's consolatory promises, we cannot quite bring ourselves to believe that there is any great chance of being able to make this war pay itself. It will be certain to have its rebound in the disagreeable form of inflamed estimates and increased income-tax. It is, to be sure, a Chancellor of the Exchequer's war. We are going to fight for some ten millions of revenue. It is also a tea-consumers' war. The transit duties upon tea in China have been upon the rise for some years, and, as the Mandarins have discovered that this is a simple plan for taxing the distant barbarians, they will, of course, continue to increase their exactions. Lord Elgin may make what treaties he can, and the Court of Pekin may issue any orders that may be dictated to them; but so long as tea has to be brought through half-a-dozen local jurisdictions and carried upon men's backs over mountains before it can be brought down to Canton, and so long as it has to be gathered from long distant interior localities before it can be sold at Foochow, so long will it be in the power of every petty authority in its course of transit to obstruct its passage and levy a black-mail upon it. "Opening up China" means going up to places where this tea is grown, and buying it of the producer, and bringing it away. We must be strangely ignorant of the ordinary impulses of human nature, or foolishly credulous of some great difference between the instincts of a Chinaman and an European, if we do not understand that this is a privilege which interferes with the gains of all the bureaucracy of China, and that it is a privilege we must fight for if we wish to enjoy it. But, still, these considerations do not make us look upon this third Chinese War with one whit more complacency. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's ten millions will be by no means so pleasant an item of revenue if we have to spend two or three millions every year in order to keep it going. Even to buy tea cheap, or to sell opium dear, or to provide Lyons and Spitalfields with cheap silks, we cannot afford a perennial distant war. We have now seen enough of these barbarians to know that no treaty they may concede will be of use to us any longer than we have force present to support it. It may be that this decrepit and rotten empire is near its dissolution. The Russians have crumbled away large portions of it in the north. A little circumstance which happened the other day in one of the Japanese islands, when the murder of a Russian sailor drew at a moment's notice twelve Russian men-of-war to the spot to resent the outrage, shows how strong the Lords of Siberia have taken care to make themselves in these Eastern Seas. The French also have come to see that they have something more than a spiritual interest in this part of the world, and that it is not impossible for them to push a barter between French manufactures and China silks. How this will end no one can tell. Russia has always shown herself insatiable of territory; and France, although she has not been very fortunate in retaining outlying dominions, has always had a taste for acquiring them. If either or both of these Powers should have cast an eye of covetousness upon any of the rich plains that have silted up from the *debris* of the mountains of Central Asia, it is quite certain that the present governing powers of that land will not leave them destitute of a good excuse, or even of a sufficient provocation. So far as we are concerned, we do not see that we have any interest in keeping China intact. After what we have already experienced, it is quite certain that for the purposes of trade, for which alone we apprehend civilians would ever wish to go to China, any change which would substitute a rule of good faith for the present rule of imbecile falsehood must be an advantage.

Unfortunately, however, we also are embarked in this general crusade, and it is important at this moment that we should come to a firm resolution as to how far we will suffer ourselves to be carried into it. There is one thing to which all our home interests must steadily lay their account, and that is, that we certainly will not continue these Chinese wars. We cannot afford them, either in men or in money, or in reputation. The war in which we are now embarking—if, indeed, it cannot be stayed by negociation—must be short and decisive. If by any amount of punishment we can once and for all teach the Chinese Government to respect its engagements, we shall not grudge the necessary exertion. But it had better be at once understood by the dwellers in Hongkong, in Amoy, in Foochow, in Ningpo, and in Shanghai than in the face of the horrible mortality of seamen and of soldiers both on the coast and at Hongkong, and with the knowledge of the expense of such an undertaking, the public at home will never endure the maintenance of a large permanent force in the China Seas, and will certainly never undertake the responsibilities of an Anglo-Chinese Empire.

The *Globe* on Mr. Cardwell's Speech at Oxford:—

Every year the members for the City of Oxford have to make speeches to the Society of Druids. Mr. Langston and Mr. Caldwell acquit themselves of their annual duty by running over the topics of the day, and of course the Chief Secretary for Ireland had something to say touching the state of that portion of the United Kingdom with which he is officially connected. His report is sufficiently encouraging. On visiting Ireland he found the country traversed by railways "in general superior to our own," and certainly freer from accident (the traffic is not so overwhelming). He saw that her agriculture was in a prosperous condition; that her commerce was making progress; and that her poor rates, "lately so heavy, have been reduced to the lowest possible amount." Above all, he found "both an unequivocal thirst for education and the means of gratifying it, which must tend to raise the character of the population and elevate the whole tone of the country and its Government."

We cannot but regard this question of education as the key of Irish prosperity. Commerce and agriculture will take care of themselves; but until Ireland is richer than she now is, education will require that stimulus which has been found necessary even in England. If there is a thirst for education, it is due in no small degree to the means of gratifying it, furnished by the National System and the Queen's Colleges. The supply has created the demand, and the augmented demand will no doubt call forth an augmented supply. Thus the Queen's Colleges, although so far successful, in spite of the odium cast upon them by the Ultra-Orangeman and the Ultramontane, are not so successful as they will be when some measure is adopted to make the most of the endowed schools, and to provide for intermediate education on non-sectarian basis. The Colleges require feeders in the shape of schools teaching more than the national schools. The sensible movement in Ulster to uphold the National system and to promote the establishment of intermediate schools, is one of the healthiest signs of the times. The character of the men who support it is a guarantee that its objects are of the broadest kind, and that it shares in none of the faults of either of the extreme sections of Irish parties. The future prosperity of Ireland depends, in a great measure, on the success of this movement. The efforts of the Ulster educationists stand out in contrast to the exertions of those who are doing their utmost to obtain priestly and sectarian ascendancy, and to create once more a great gulph between one section of the Irish people and another.

Mr. Cardwell says we should do unto others as we wish others to do to us; and that we should look at Irish questions from an Irish point of view. No doubt. But, in looking at Irish questions from an Irish point of view, we should do so for the purpose of understanding that point of view; we should look with British eyes, and bring to be bear on the questions at issue British good sense and forethought. We must not so look on the question as to see that what Dr. Cullen and his followers demand as "free Catholic education" would be really free, in any other sense than that it would enable the priesthood to make free with the Irish people. To grant what the Cullenite convert, Mr. Kavanagh, calls "free parochial schools, free Catholic intermediate schools, and free Catholic colleges, with their University," that is, to introduce the Denominational instead of the National system into Ireland, would be to place the Irish people in a position similar, in many respects, to that out of which the Italians are struggling, and to wilfully recall light and fan ancient animosities which a clergy, calling itself Christian, has in our day done its best to revive. The question is, shall a Roman or a British policy prevail in Ireland? As we should resist a Roman policy in Great Britain, so we are bound to resist it in Ireland.

The *Times* on the recent presentation of Colonelcies to the Earl of Cardigan and General Ashburnham:—

"*Palmam qui meruit ferat*," is a motto which used to be in high repute among military men, and may, for aught we know, be so still. Nothing can be more praiseworthy, nothing more natural, than that the veterans of the British Army, who have carried their country's flag in triumph over many a well-fought field, should in their old age receive honorary—ay, and substantial rewards, from the hands of a grateful nation. Surely there can be no higher incentive to younger men to follow in their footsteps than when they see these noble champions rewarded according to their deserts. It would, indeed, be disheartening if the best soldiers of the nation were left to pine in their old age, when the once stalwart arm is weak, and the eye which once flashed over a battle-field with eagle glance is dull and dim. How miserable a prospect for those who could not hope to emulate their glory without the consciousness that a time must come when they, too, would be cast aside like an old garment and forgotten! The country will surely unite in applauding two appointments which have lately been made by the military authorities. It is matter of notoriety and subject for regret that there are so few opportunities of rewarding in their old age those distinguished officers who have deserved well of their country. The colonelcies of regiments are some of the few prizes which can be distributed among our worthiest veterans. Great care, therefore, is taken that they shall never be bestowed upon unworthy recipients. We have to call attention to two recent instances in which the privilege of selection and recommendation had been worthily exercised at the Horse Guards. It was not long since the Earl of Cardigan, in acknowledgment of his valuable and distinguished services in the Crimea—more especially on the fatal day of Balaklava—was presented with the Colonelcy of the 5th Dragoon Guards. The reward was cumulative, for this illustrious warrior held at the time, and still holds, the office of Inspector-General of cavalry. But what honours could be equal to his transcendant merits? His military career has been distinguished by a happy union of valour and prudence above all praise.

Scarcely had the cavalry in the British service been gratified by this appointment when an opportunity occured of stimulating the ardour of the infantry. The Colonelcy of the 82nd Regiment fell vacant, and it became a question, where all were so brave, who was the bravest among so many distinguished officers—who had earned the highest distinction? The doubt was but momentary. An instant's reflection sufficed to convince the Horse Guards that when such a question was raised, General Ashburnham's claims set all rivalry at defiance. Omitting all mention of the previous incidents of his career, had he not, in a recent instance, when the fate of British India was trembling in the balance, by that skilful retrograde movement upon the deck of the homeward-bound steamer struck terror into the minds of the foe? Had he not—so burning was his patriotism, so overpowering his love of his native land—hurried back to the shores of England, without regard to those rigid rules of military service which are only binding on the pedant and the martinet? Whatever difference of opinion may have existed at the time as to the propriety of this step, the authorities at the Horse Guards have at length proclaimed it as their deliberate opinion that General Ashburnham is the officer whom, above all others, the British nation should delight to honour. It is only a pity that the givers of these two appointments cannot go one step further than they have done. We now know that the Earl of Cardigan and General Ashburnham are England's two bravest soldiers, but of the twin heroes who is the better man?

Fashionable Intelligence.

Windsor, Jan. 3.

Her Majesty's dinner party yesterday included their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Princess Alice, Lady Caroline Barrington, Major-General the Hon. R. and Mrs. Bruce, Colonel Parker, Commanding Officer 1st Life Guards, Lieutenant Colonel Bradford, Commanding Officer 2d Battalion Grenadier Guards, Captain Grey, and the Earl and Countess of Shelbourne, who arrived in the afternoon on a visit to the Queen.

The band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance, and played during dinner.

Her Majesty's private band afterwards performed in the drawing-room.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the Home-park this morning.

Princess Alice rode in the riding-house.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort went to London attended by Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby, and presided at a meeting of the Committee of the Council of the Horticultural Society at South Kensington.

Mr. J. S. Wyon had the honour of submitting to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, on Friday last, impressions of the new Great Seal of England.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales went out hunting, attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, and Captain Grey.

The Queen will open Parliament in person, but the Court will not remain in London for the season on that account.—*Court Journal.*

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is expected to resume study at Oxford on the 17th inst.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for Ireland and Mrs. Cardwell arrived at Oxford on Saturday last, and are guests of the Rev. Dr. Cardwell, principal of St. Alban's Hall, uncle of the right hon. gentleman. The object of Mr. Cardwell's visit was to meet his constituents at the grand Druidical festival held at the Town Hall, Oxford, on Monday afternoon.

Lord and Lady Digby and the Hon. Miss Digby have left Farrance's Hotel for their seat, Sherborne Castle, Dorset.

Lord and Lady Walsingham return to London on Friday, from their seat, Merton Hall, Norfolk.

Lord and Lady Cremorne have left Dartry, Rockcorry, for Thirlistane Castle, Lauder, Scotland.

Mr. George Brooke, Lady Arabella Brooke, and Miss Brooke, have left Leeson-street, for Colebrooke Park.

Lord Crewe has been entertaining the following company at Crewe Hall, Cheshire:—Viscount and Viscountess Ingestre, Lady and Miss Hartopp, Lady and Miss Leighton, Rear-Admiral and the Misses Greville, Colonel and Mrs. H. Vyse, Captain C. Eden, Lord and Lady and the Misses Egerton, of Tatton, Mr. and Mrs. Randall Wilbraham, Mr. and Mrs. H. Palmer, and the Rev. Mr. Clayton.

George Bryan, Esq., has left Jenkinstown to join a sporting circle at Rahasane Park. Major and Mrs. Talbot Cottle Talbot have left for Dublin.

A large circle of visitors has been entertained at Desart House during the Christmas holidays, including the Earl of Listowel, the Hon. L. Agar Ellis, M.P., Mr. Franklyn, Mr. Ward, &c. &c.

The Hon. Edward Bellew and Mr. King Harman arrived on Sunday at Jenkinstown, on a visit to Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Dames and family, Green Hills, Enfield, have arrived at Gowran Castle, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Golding.

Lord and Lady Clermont arrived at Ravensdale Park on Monday last, having spent the Christmas at Redhouse, Ardee, the seat of Mrs. Ruxton.

Gossip.—We have before alluded to the annual dinner given by the Duchess of Kent to the Queen ever since her accession. At this dinner, which took place yesterday, everything was arranged as much as possible in the old style, in remembrance of former days, and all state and ceremony were, as far as practicable, dispensed with. Our Foreign Secretary was honoured with an invitation to Windsor Castle as soon as ever he was sufficiently recovered from his indisposition to leave home. This visit to Windsor interfered somewhat with the arrangements that were made by Lord John to join the party of his brother, at Woburn Abbey. Brilliant parties are essembled at Broadlands, Clumber, and Woburn, and the Premier, the Duke of Newcastle, and the Duke of Bedford thus monopolise almost all the *elite* of the Liberal party. It is said that opportunities will be taken at these *reunions* to soothe the *amour propre* of more than one Whig magnate, who fancied he was indispensable to Lord Palmerston's Cabinet; but of course one distinguished statesman has been more alluded to than any other.—*Court Journal.*

The following are amongst the latest arrivals at Elvidge's Royal Hotel.—Captain Charles Colthurst, Colonel Walters and Mrs. Walters, Captain Drake and Mrs. Drake, Miss Wallace, J. F. Binge, Esq., L. E. Strutz, Esq., Edward Howlin, Esq., J.P., D.L., Belleek Castle, county Mayo; and the Rev. Charles William Gluters.

Thanks.

From Miss Lyster—The Sleeping Asylum for Homeless and Friendless Boys—From the Ladies' Working Party Meeting, at 4, Waterloo-terrace, 69 articles of clothing. Also, from the Rev Francis Trench, £3; Miss D. Chute (collection), £2; Lady H. L'Estrange. 10s.

George Macdona, 32, Molesworth-street, Treasurer to the Parochial Visitors' Society—To the Venerable Archdeacon of Glendalough, for one guinea; and to Rev. J. G. Scott, for 10s., in aid of the funds of the society.

Rathdown Union.—Surgeon Newland, of Kingstown, has been unanimously elected Medical Officer of the Kingstown district, in the room of Dr. Symes, resigned.

Papal States. Very many Catholics in this city think | travelling abroad." | John. | Courier. | tentiary for Prussia; Professor Waaged has published, | Wednesday, January 4th, 1860.

David Towson

Army.

The following alterations have recently taken place in the corps of the Royal Engineers. The 30th company, under the command of Captain W. H. Noble, removed from Shorncliffe to Dover. Colonel Burgman is ordered to proceed from Guernsey to the Mauritius. Colonel Staoe, from Gosport, will succeed Colonel Burgman in the command at Guernsey. Lieutenant-Colonel Dill has obtained permission to return to England from the Cape of Good Hope on sick leave. Lieutenant Colonel Nicholson, C.B., removed to Dover. Colonel Robertson, on leave from Limerick, and Captain Gordon Grey, from Aldershott. Major Du Cane, on passage to the West Indies. Captain E. M'Graine appointed to the command of the 20th company at Swan River; Captain Wray, late of the Inspector-General of Fortifications' office, employed on special service; Lieutenant Papillon, appointed to the command of the 8th company in China, vice Maitland, returned home on sick leave; Lieutenant Sandford, appointed to the command of the 26th company at Bermuda, vice Captain Walker, on leave; Lieutenant Grover, from Shorncliffe, ordered to the Inspector-General of Fortifications' office, London district; Lieutenant Clayton, ordered for special duty; Lieutenants Engledue and Maud, ordered from Aldershott to Chatham; Lieutenant Pitch, from Chatham to Shorncliffe; Lieutenant Garnier, to Plymouth; Lieutenant Stewart, to Guernsey; Lieutenants Davidson and Moysey, on leave.

The Royal Marine Light Infantry being considerably over the first portion of their augmentation, will early in the present year receive the remainder voted, as well as an increase of general and other officers to which they are entitled. Lieutenant-Colonel Travers, ordered home from China, will on his arrival assume the office of Deputy-Adjutant-General, with Major Rodney as his assistant, the established period of five years of the present officials having expired in December next.

Some excitement was occasioned in Maidstone on Monday, by a party of soldiers, numbering fifteen, being marched through the town, handcuffed together, and some of them minus portions of their clothing, in charge of a strong body of police. They were a portion of the troops from India, who had claimed their discharge, and who, having been landed at Gravesend, had indulged in such scenes of riot and drunkenness on Saturday and Sunday, as to throw the whole town into confusion. Altogether, thirty-six of them were taken into custody, brought before the Gravesend magistrates on Monday, and fined in various amounts. Twenty-one of them paid the penalties, but the remainder were committed in default, some for a month's and others for fourteen days' hard labour.—*South Eastern Gazette.*

Navy.

The Castor, 36, one of the three vessels selected by the Admiralty from the fleet lying in ordinary at Chatham, to be used as training ships for the Naval Coast Volunteers, has been brought up to Chatham Dockyard from the ordinary, to be fitted and brought forward for the service for which she is intended. She will be supplied with only her main-deck guns, as the whole of her armament will not be required. It is intended for the Castor to be stationed in the Thames, and as soon as she has been completed the Trincomalee, 24, and the Brilliant, 20, will be towed from Gillingham Reach to Chatham Dockyard to be made ready and supplied with their heavy guns, both these vessels being ordered to be fitted for the same service.

The Charybdis, 21, screw corvette, being fitted at Chatham for the first division of the steam reserve, has taken on board her armament, and is now shipping her shot, shell, and other stores required for that service.

The screw frigate Galatea, 16, in dock at Chatham, being fitted for the steam reserve, has a large number of artificers employed on her, and, although she has only been docked but a short time, great progress is making in completing her for that service.

The annual competitive examination for apprentices in Chatham Dockyard has just been completed, when the number of candidates who presented themselves for entry was 40, the selection being made by the Admiralty.

A letter, written from her Majesty's ship Lynx, dated at Zanzibar Oct. 23, says:—

"On our arrival here we found a war going on between the Sultan and his brother, the latter having possession of the town. The Assaye steam frigate lying here landed 100 men, and we landed 50, with a gun and rockets, under Lieutenant Barclay, the whole forming a field detachment. The rebels were driven out of the town, and the Sultan's brother taken prisoner. He has been conveyed in the Assaye to Muscat."

A court-martial assembled on Tuesday morning, on board her Majesty's ship Victory, in Portsmouth harbour, for the trial of Lieut. T. W. Simeon, of her Majesty's ship Perseverance, on the following charge:—

"For that he the said Lieutenant T. W. Simeon, a lieutenant in full pay on board her Majesty's ship Perseverance, did, on or about the 2nd of November, 1859, on board the said ship, act in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in falsely stating to Mr. W. T. Wilson, surgeon of the said ship, that a claim which Mr. Watkins, the landlord of the Commercial Hotel, Portsea, then had upon the said Lieut. Simeon was a claim upon him by a creditor in London, from whom he had not expected so sudden a call, as the debt was of a recent date, which statement he at the time knew was false, but upon the faith of which statement the said W. T. Wilson consented to become responsible on behalf of the said Lieutenant Simeon in respect or account of such claim."

The court, having heard the evidence for the prosecution and defence, found the charge against the prisoner "Not proved."

The following appointments were made on Tuesday, at the Admiralty:—Captain G. E. Patey to the Cumberland, vice Captain Halsted, whose period of service has expired; Captain H. D. Rogers to the Centurion, vice Captain Patey; Lieutenant Frederick W. Wilson to the Mersey; Lieutenant William R. A. P. Paterson and Lieutenant John J. Gregory to the Alacrity; Lieutenant William Jardine, Lieutenant-P. W. Chapman, and Lieutenant J. S. Trotter to the Nile; Charles J. Polkinghorne, master, to the Nile; James Rusden, master, to the Mersey; Thomas Pounds, master, to the Alacrity; A'gerson Yockley and John Osland, assistant clerks, to the Marlborough; Angerstein A. Lyne, assistant clerk, to the Centurion; George Robinson, assistant clerk, to the Fisgard; W. A. Stevens, assistant clerk, to the Wellesley; Arthur S. Ramsey, assistant clerk, to the Hawke; George E. Marcon, Edward Robinson, Richard Harris, and Henry George Stembridge, assistant clerks, to the Chesapeake.

THE MAGISTRACY.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to confer "Good Service Pay" on F. G. Davies, Esq., R.M. This is a well-deserved compliment, and but a just recognition of this gentleman's valued and efficient services as resident magistrate for some years.

SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CASTLEBAR, JAN. 3.—A sort of preliminary meeting was held at Armstrong's Hotel, in this town, on yesterday, in order to hold a monster meeting for the county Mayo, to express their sympathy with the "Holy Father."

The meeting being rather private, I am unable to give you a full report of it; but, I believe, Mr. Brown, the parish priest of this town, was in the chair. The meeting (I suppose I need not inform you) was chiefly composed of P.P.'s and R.C.C.'s, as several respectable inhabitants of the town (Roman Catholics) declined the honour of attending.

The conclusion they came to, I am informed, was to get up a requisition to Dr. MacHale, to name a day for a public meeting, when he will, I suppose, preside.

I am also informed that Mr. Brown, the chairman, made some statement in his speech, which was either contrary to facts or couched with disloyalty, and the reporter of the *Mayo Telegraph* was desired to leave it out. The meeting, it is thought, will take place next Monday, and it is well known that it will be a "great failure."

CARLOW QUARTER SESSIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The above quarter sessions were held on Tuesday last, before T. R. Heun, Esq., Assistant-Barrister for the county Carlow. The business of the court, which was very light, was all disposed of on the one day. The civil bills, numbering about thirty, were, for the most part, undefended, and uninteresting.

CROWN BUSINESS.

There were only seven or eight criminal cases; all petty larcenies and trivial assaults.

James Doyle pleaded guilty of having committed an assault on his wife. Mr. Thorpe, who appeared for the prisoner, said at the time of the assault his client was insane, but had since then perfectly recovered, and consequently the ends of justice would be satisfied by having him bound over, in his own recognisance, to come up to receive judgment when called on.—He was bound over in his own recognisance in the sum of £20.

Edward Ryan pleaded guilty to an indictment of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, at Carlow.—As the prisoner had hitherto borne a good character, he was only sentenced to one calendar month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

Bridget Doyle was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, she having pleaded "guilty" to an indictment of larceny.

Bridget Murphy was found guilty of having stolen a bag of onions from a pit belonging to John Carpenter. The prisoner also pleaded guilty to indictments of having stolen a quantity of potatoes, also the property of John Carpenter, and of having been previously convicted. She was sentenced to three calendar months' imprisonment from the date of her committal.

Thomas Comyns was indicted for an assault on Julia Eager, at Carlow, on the 19th of November. After hearing the evidence for the prosecution, the jury Acquitted the prisoner.

Crown Prosecuter, Mr. T. C. Butler.

ROSCOMMON QUARTER SESSIONS, 1859.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

(Before James Robinson, Esq., Q.C.)

Michael Morris, a servant, was indicted for stealing £141, the property of Patrick Butler, of Ballimonner. Mr. Cranston, Crown Solicitor, and Mr. Burke appeared on behalf of the Crown to prosecute. J. A. Curran, Esq., with James Brown Wilson, solicitor, appeared for the prisoner. The jury acquitted the prisoner. This case completed the sessions.

LITERARY INSTITUTION, BRAY.—We understand that a Literary Institution is about to be formed in Bray, for the purpose of improving the moral and intellectual condition of its members, and promoting good feeling amongst those whose interests and opinions have a tendency to induce them to avoid intercourse with one another. It is also hoped by its promoters that it will have the effect of removing the temptation to spend the evening in unprofitable or pernicious amusements; and that the young men of Bray will derive as much benefit from it as they have shown zeal in their desire to establish it.

HISTORICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY, 54, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.—There will be a meeting of this society on to-morrow evening, the 6th instant, when the following subject will be debated:—"Has the cause of virtue been promoted by dramatic representations." The public will be admitted on entry of name and address in the visiters' book.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.

Half-past Two o'Clock

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIA AND CHINA MAILS.

The Delta steamer, from Alexandria, has arrived at Southampton, with the India and China mails.

FRANCE.

Rumours of changes in the French Cabinet are general in Paris; they refer chiefly to Count Walewski, from the presumed difficulty of his position owing to his alleged leaning to Austria, and the reactionary party in Italy. Count Persigny, who is said to be at Paris, is spoken of as his successor. His appointment as Minister for Foreign Affairs would be held as another sign of the favourable state of the relations between England and France. The three pamphlets on the Roman question were published at Paris on Tuesday. They are favourable to a change in the temporalities of the Pope, and the independence of the Italian people.

A letter from Warsaw states that the religious persecution of the Polish Catholics is not less odious and cruel under the present Emperor than under his predecessor: the last instance is that of a number of persons being forced by the Russian Grenadiers to receive the communion in the Greek Church.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

The semi-official Paris journal, the *Pays*, says it has no reason to think the adjournment of the Congress is indefinite. It is not yet known what may be the probable epoch of its convocation.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Globe* says the famous Pamphlet has done its work, and rendered it superfluous to consolidate the actual condition of Italy, which would be the inevitable upshot of an assembly where France, England, Russia, and Prussia were in perfect accord.

France and Austria have drawn back. The immediate and formal recognition by England of the emancipated territories is talked of at Paris, to be followed by a similar act on the part of France and Russia.

Prince Metternich has failed in getting a disavowal of the Pamphlet, and saw at once that the game was up.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, 4TH.—According to reliable information, the conference of the German States, on the sea coasts, which was convoked by Prussia on the 14th ult., for the purpose of discussing the question of fortifying the shores, will be opened on the 9th inst, at Berlin.

EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS FROM PARMA, MODENA, AND ROMAGNA.

The *Official Journal* of Bologna announces that the Dictator, after having, as is known, decreed the expulsion of the Jesuits from the provinces of Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, has appointed a commission charged to take possession in the name of the Government of all the property of the Company. The journal adds the commission has already commenced taking possession, and its proceedings, which encounter no obstacles, are affected with perfect regularity. They will soon be completed at all the provinces.

THE COMING PARLIAMENTARY BANQUET.

Viscount Palmerston will give a grand full-dress Parliamentary banquet, on Monday, the 23rd inst., to the Speaker and a large party of the leading supporters of the Government, in the House of Commons.

CABINET COUNCIL.

A Cabinet Council will be held on Monday next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At a half-yearly meeting of the Colonial Bank, yesterday, the report was unanimously adopted; the nett profits of the half-year were stated at £35,000, and a dividend declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

Garibaldi has resigned his post as President of the National Society, but has accepted the presidency of another with the significant title, "The National Armee."

TRIAL OF HUGHES, THE ABSCONDING ATTORNEY.

The trial of Hughes, the absconding bankrupt solicitor has commenced. The first charge taken was for non-surrender to his bankruptcy.

LONDON CORN MARKET, JAN. 4.—(Usborne's Report.)—Supplies of foreign grain small. Weather still unaltered and mild. English wheat nominally unaltered Floating cargoes at decline would be quickly cleared off Flour as Monday. Is. Indian Corn—Buyers look for a reduction of 6d. per quarter. Barley slow sale off stands for feeding sorts, but demand off coast fair. Peas and beans stagnant trade. Oats, good healthy demand, at prices rather against buyers.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JAN. 4.—Sugar market continues steady. Coffee—No public sales. Tea firm, with limited business. Rice firm. Saltpetre firm. Tallow—Market steady; a shade firmer than yesterday. Spot, 57s 6d; January and March, 57s 3d buyers; March alone, 57s 9d to 58s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JAN. 4.—Sales 8,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and export; market firm.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, JAN. 4.—Beasts, 1,400; sheep, 4,617; calves, 26. Best beef, 7d to 7½; middling, 6d to 6¾d; inferior, 4d to 5d. Best wedders, 7¼d to 7¾d; middling, 6¾d to 7d; ewes, 4¼d to 5¼d. Calves, 7d to 7¾d.

GLASGOW CORN, JAN. 4.—To-day's market was quite of a holiday character, and prices of the leading articles were as on this day week. Beans and peas 3d. cheaper.—Messrs. Bald's report.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

JAN. 4.—Attendance of subscribers to-day at the rooms meagre, and the only transaction that came to our knowledge was one for the Derby, Lupellus being supported to win £750 at 80 to 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, 4th January, 1859.

SIR,—I have read with great pleasure your article on banking accommodation, and the communications which have appeared in your paper since on the subject. As a Northern, who has had experience of the better system adopted in the North, I can give my testimony in support of the opinion, that nothing has tended more to the commercial prosperity of that part of the country than the facilities given by the banks there, for reasonable advances. Nothing has contributed more to keep down commercial enterprise than the Dublin system. I cannot see why traders in money should not act like traders in any other article. Wholesale traders give their goods to a large extent to retail traders, on the strength of respectable character. Why should not a bank, which trades in money, give that on the same principle? With your correspondent, in to-day's paper, I believe, if a company was established, as a Limited Liability Company, with, say, £10 shares, and a few well-known men of business to manage it, as paid directors, it would do well, and be an immense boon to the public.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A NORTHERN.

RAILWAY PORTERS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.)

SIR,—Allow me to avail myself of your columns to protest against the system which prevails on most of the Dublin and Wicklow—I allude to the receipt of money by the porters for conveying luggage to and from the carriages. Now I, for one, would have no objection to give a gratuity to a porter for carrying my luggage, if it were not a direct violation of the company's rules by him to receive it, and, consequently, an encouragement of dishonesty to give. Such being the case, why do not railway companies either adopt stringent measures, to enforce their rules, or leave it to the option of passengers to give or not, as they choose, as in hotels, public baths, &c., as in the present state of affairs any passenger who may be too conscientious to encourage the dishonesty of the porters labours under the disadvantage of finding it impossible to get his luggage attended to until the very last moment. Of course, I allude to those who are habitual travelers on some particular line, who thus become known to the porters, and not to chance passengers.—Believe me, sir, your obedient servant,

January 4th. VIATOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The news in Monday's paper seems almost too good to be true, of the Government going to appoint a commission to inquire into the working of the National Board. Indeed it is the only course they can adopt, as it seems to meet with no favour from the dignitaries of both churches, and yet, let Archbishop Cullen condemn it as much as he chooses, it is his clergy, and his alone, reap the benefit of it; for, whilst Dean Meyler, in Westland-row, Father Linsayne, head of the Jesuits in Gardiner-street, or Dr. Spratt, head of the Carmelites in Aungier-street, have their schools on or adjacent to the chapel grounds there is not a single National Board School attached to any Protestant place of worship in Dublin—a pretty plain proof how onesided the system is. Now, from that commission I anticipate the greatest advantages to the Protestantism of Ireland, and I would earnestly entreat of my clerical brethren in Ireland to give it every assistance, not by wasting time or suggestions of so-called parental authority. (For, as Michelet shows in his Priests, Women and Families, it is What chance is there of scriptural education there for youth, or in regulating the hours for separate religious education, which the Bishop of Cashel declared to be unfaithfulness to the cause of God, His word, and his own ordination vows? But, in shewing what the result of the education of the National Board leads to, are the Roman Catholics of the present day more loyal to the Queen, more kindly disposed to their fellow-subjects, or more generally correct in all their dealings? Then, what has been the benefit of the 20 years' teaching of the National Board? That, I think, is the true view to put the matter in, but it must be facts, not theories, we produce before the commissions. To the clergy men in disturbed districts generally, have all the population in your neighbourhood passed through the National Schools. Let them not get out of the difficulty by saying, "Oh, it was a parcel of wild chaps who never had the discipline of a school," or the riots were created by men from a distance. Well, who brought these men here? Each clergyman in his own district, by weighing the evidence carefully that he can bring forward, will see what light he can throw on the subject; and, trusting that it may show forth the superiority of that system that alone emulates peace on the highest ground, the love of God shed abroad in the heart—Believe me, sir, faithfully yours, &c.,

B. H. SINSON, Clk.

12, Mountrelier Hill, Jan. 4, 1860.

WATERFORD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAN. 3.—A barque, the Arethusa, belonging, I believe, to Greenock, bound to Liverpool, from Cuba, with mahogany and tobacco, got to leeward of this port on Friday last, and anchored off Baganbun, on the seaward coast of that neck of Wexford land that forms the eastern boundary of our harbour. The captain, it is reported, seemed disinclined to employ any of our steamers, or, at all events, on the penny-wise and pound-foolish principle, is said to have made some offer which was so paltry, considering the risk to be incurred, that it could not be entertained. In all probability he expected to get away with the first favourable sheet of wind, but the gale continuing the vessel commenced dragging her anchors, about four a.m. on Monday morning, soon drove ashore, and at noon not a vestige of the "saucy Arethusa" was visible, but 'baccy and balks of timber. One poor fellow only was drowned, by the capsizing of a spar, to which he had lashed himself. We have had strong gales of westerly and south-westerly winds for the last few days, with much rain and very thick weather, during the continuance of which some vessels that have overrun Cork Harbour have put in here.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the above Board of Guardians was held yesterday—

HENRY J. M'FARLANE, Esq., J.P. in the chair.

The following guardians were present:—Dr. D. F. Brady, Captain Darley, Doctor Gray, J.P.; Captain Lindsay, D.L. and J.P.; Messrs. Thomas Dixon, J.P.; Thomas Arkins, J. Dodd, B. Norwood, J.P.; J. M. Hyndman, M'Gavacan, Thomas Cosgrave, J. Norwood, V.C.; M. Donohoe, C. Dodd, J. J. Butler, H. Ingram, G. Thorp, W. Young, J. Sweetman, L. Carton, W. Graham, M. Flanagan, E. Hogan, P. D. Hardy, R. Kelly, J.P.; W. G. Walmesley, J.P.; P. Aungier, J.P.; R. S. Cusack, J.P.; J. G. Rathbourne J.P.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.—Remaining on Saturday, 24th December, 1859, 1,834; admitted during the week, 82; born, 0; discharged, 68; died, 11. Remaining on Saturday, 31st December, 1,837.

The Chairman said the first business before the board was Mr. Dixon's notice of motion, viz.—to take into consideration the necessity of assimilating the practice in the North and South Dublin Unions, as to the class of paupers who should receive animal food.

Mr. Dixon, in support of this motion, said he thought the time had arrived when it became the imperative duty of the board to inquire how the great change in the dietary which took place about twelve months ago had operated. Some time ago the propriety of determining the question had been mooted, but it was then said that it was too soon to raise the question. When, however, that change was made, the quantity of meat given to each pauper was increased by one-fourth, and the hall diet was exchanged for what was supposed to be a much better and certainly a more expensive one. At that time, too the doctors said that the reason why they put so many upon meat diet was, because the hall diet was not considered sufficiently good; and, moreover, they said that when the change would be made, it would be found that many would be put upon hall diet who were then on meat diet. That statement reconciled many members of the board to the change proposed in the dietary, and which was carried out. Now, he (Mr. Dixon) would ask, what had been the result of that change? Has it had the effect that was held out to them, of diminishing the number on meat diet, and of increasing the number on the hall diet? Certainly not. Down to this hour they had only fifteen fewer on meat diet than when the change was effected, while there are fifty-nine fewer on hall diet. In fact, the relative numbers on animal food have increased, because there are forty-four fewer paupers in the house now than when the change occurred. The nature of his motion, however, was this:—without going into minute details, it was desirable that the directors of the North and South Dublin Unions should be as far as possible assimilated. If there was any one point on which they were agreed, during the examination of witnesses on a late occasion before the inspector, it was that. It was sworn before the inspector, that giving so many paupers meat in the North Dublin Union Workhouse, who could not get it in the South Dublin Union Workhouse, could not fail to bring into the former a large number of persons who did not belong to it.

Mr. Arkins—Who swore that?

Mr. Dixion—I will satisfy you on that point. Mr. Dixon then proceeded to read the evidence of Ralph S. Cusack, Esq., upon the subject, in which it was stated that he thought the more general giving of meat in the North Dublin Workhouse than in the South Dublin Workhouse must have a tendeney to attract paupers to the former. Mr. Dixon then said, that it appeared from the report of the evidence, that there was some difference in the dietaries of the two houses, but there was a much greater one in the practice adopted by the medical officers, in regard to those whom they put upon the sick diet, and it was by no means unlikely that such a difference would affect the numbers of persons resorting to each of these establishments. He contended that the evidence would fully bear him out in the assertion, that the dietary of the two workhouses should be assimilated as much as possible, and the commissioners, it should be recollected, were of the same opinion. When the evidence was taken there were 2,500 paupers in the South Dublin Union, and 1,900 in the North; whereas there are now in the South Dublin Union only 2,119, and in the North 1,856. So that, while the numbers in the South Union have diminished, in little over half a year, to the extent of three hundred and eighty-one those in the North have diminished only 44. They had, therefore, 337 paupers in their house at a cost of about £1,887 a-year, which they would not have to support had their numbers decreased *pari passu* with those of the South Union. Now, he would ask them to what was this state of things to be attributed, unless it was to the difference which existed in the two houses as to the kind of persons who received animal food? They were aware that they gave the nurses and the mothers of illegitimate children meat which was not given to them in other unions, and if they allowed the present system to be pursued for six or eight months longer, the result would be that the number of this class in the North Dublin Union would exceed that in the South Union by about 74. The South Dublin Union had at present only 223 paupers on meat diet, and adding to that number the children who got beef tea, which, he believed, was nearly as expensive as the meat, there would be found there only about 422 paupers upon a meat diet; whereas, by the last return of the North Union, it appeared that there were 688, or almost double, so that it appeared the paupers in this union had two chances to one of getting animal food that the paupers in the other union had not.

Mr. Philip D. Hardy inquired what was the difference as regarded the numbers in both houses on meat diet?

Mr. Dixon said it was 449.

The Chairman said it would be well to recollect that the nurses were included in the number of those who got meat, and who amounted to 108; also, that they were not included in the South Dublin Union.

Mr. Dixon—Whenever the nurses are ill, they get meat in the South Dublin Union.

The Chairman—But they are always included in the list here.

Mr. Dixon—I admit that they get meat here invariably, and therefore I am right in including them in my remarks. But I am informed, that even for that class of persons our hall diet would be more nourishing and suitable than meat; see, however, the expense which such a system as this entails. If you compare the quantity of meat consumed for the last ten weeks with that consumed during the ten weeks preceding, the change which has been made, you will find that it amounted to 1,000lbs more. Now, if there should be a reaction in the number of inmates—if the number should at all approximate to what it has been, you would be required to strike a three shilling rate to meet your expenditure. He considered this a most important question; but while they were bound to consult the wants of the poor committed to their care, he submitted that they should do so with some limitation, and with a view to the expenditure of their neighbours for the same purpose. Mr. Dixon, having again referred to the statements of the doctors, upon the probable effect of the change of dietary, and also to the difference between the numbers in the two unions upon meat diet, said that they had frequently spoken to the doctors upon the subject, and that he did not hope for any change from them, for they were determined to pursue their present course, and they seemed to think that they were quite right in so doing. There were, however, two or three courses open to the board to adopt, if they intended to produce a change. They might remonstrate again with the medical men, or they might appeal to the Commissioners, and call upon them to interfere and act upon their own suggestion, though he had some doubt as to whether they would interfere, or they might dismiss them. He therefore, under the circumstances, would suggest that a resolution should be passed to the effect that the doctors of the North Dublin Union were not entitled to the confidence of the board, seeing that, since the recent change in the dietary, the numbers on the meat diet had increased instead of diminished, as they had been led to expect.

[illegible] the board very generally expressed their disapproval of passing such a resolution, whereupon Mr. Dixon said he would simply move that it was expedient that the dietary of the North and South Dublin Union, should be immediately assimilated.

Mr. John Norwood said he would second the resolution, *pro forma*.

Captain Lindsay said he would move as an amendment that the resolution be negatived, and he did so because he did not think that Mr. Dixon had given them any grounds to form an opinion as to whether the dietaries of the North and South Dublin Unions did differ. A report had already been given to the board upon this subject, and the majority of them appeared to him to have been satisfied that the dietaries of the two houses were as nearly assimilated as possible. In his opinion Mr. Dixon's argument resolved itself into this, that the medical officers had exercised an improper discretion in placing people on the meat dietary. The question then was this, should a charge be made against their medical officers? He thought that the object of Mr. Dixon, in bringing forward his motion, was, to show that there had been an increase of food in all respects, and in reply to that, he was prepared to prove there was no increase of the food, except in the article of meat. There was, indeed, a trifling increase in the tea and sugar, one ounce of tea being now given between six infirm people. But he did not think that any gentleman would say that that quantity was too much. There was also an apparent increase in the expenditure as regards breadstuffs, oatmeal, and rice; but then they should consider the decrease in consumption of the potatoes. As to the meat, though its quantity had increased it should be recollected that many of the guardians had long ago called the attention of the board to the smallness of the quantity given to each individual, and, after some consideration of the matter, it was discovered that while the Commissioners, in the dietary tables which they had framed, directed that each party should get 4 ounces of cooked meat, their system was to give them 4 ounces of uncooked meat. But it was well known that by the time the 4 ounces were cooked, the weight was reduced to 1¼ ounce, so that in fact the people entitled to the meat diet were all along getting a less quantity than they were entitled to. Since the dietary was altered, the quantity of meat, of course, was increased. That, however, is not the real question which, as he said, resolved itself into this, that whereas the medical men in the South Dublin Union gave meat to only 221 persons, the medical men in the North Union gave it to 660, though the number in the latter was some two or three hundred less.

Captain Darley here remarked that their nurses got meat by directions of the Commissioners.

Captain Lindsay—It is necessary, in an institution of this kind, that they should get it; and, if it were not given to them, they would take it. (Hear, hear.) Besides, as they are continually living in sick rooms, they require it. (Hear, hear). The question then is, are the medical officers giving too much of it. He contended that it was the business of the guardians to take care of the sick and the infirm, and also of the children. It was their duty to furnish them with food that would give them bone and muscle, and so enable them to fight their way through the world, instead of allowing them to grow up a degenerate class, and calculated to degenerate the race generally in Ireland. In his opinion, if they took his view of the matter, they should conclude that their medical man did not give an ounce of meat too much to the class alluded to. How the medical officers of the South Dublin Union could reconcile it to themselves, to give so little animal food, he did not pretend to inquire. But while he would be glad to see the practice in both institutions assimilated as much as possible, he would also add that whatever might be the practice of the South Dublin Union, he should not be controlled by it. Doctor Kirkpatrick had been an officer of the board from the commencement. He had given evidence upon several occasions upon this subject, and it had never been controverted. (Hear, hear.) In his (Captain Lindsay's) opinion, his evidence was sound, and therefore they should be guided by it; moreover, he would say that if they compared the cost of the diet given to the sick in the hospitals of Dublin, and in which the parties relieved are nearly of the same class as those in their house—broken-down citizens—many of whom had seen better days, he did not see what reason there was to make any change in the present system. The cost of supporting the sick in the workhouse was less than that of supporting them in the hospitals throughout the city. They were, however, now to consider whether they were giving too much food to this class of persons, as for his part he did not think they were. He hoped that the medical officers were exercising the discretion reposed in them, and that they would continue to do so, but he also hoped that no guardian would grudge the poor people the support they were now getting.

Mr. J. J. Butler said he would second Captain Lindsay's amendment. In his opinion the poor never got more food than was necessary for them. They had obtained from their medical officers the views which they entertained upon the subject, and he was always satisfied that the views which they so communicated were founded upon a knowledge of their profession. He was also quite sure that they were not actuated by any interested motive, and that they merely wished to discharge their duty honestly and faithfully. He seconded the amendment the more willingly, because he considered that the question was brought forward more for the purpose of inducing the board to mark its disapprobation of the medical officers than anything else; but so far from joining in doing that, he hoped that on some future occasion a resolution would be proposed expressive of the great confidence of the board in the judgment of the medical men, and such a resolution he would support.

Mr. Philip D. Hardy said, he held in his hand an official document, prepared from the books of the union, which showed beyond all doubt that while it heretofore appeared they were going ahead in point of expenditure, taking all the items together, the expense of the dietary was nearly the same now as before the change was effected. He was not disposed to cut down the poor; on the contrary, he would like to give them as good food as they could afford. At the same time he thought that the doctors, in the exercise of their discretion, might go too far, and give meat to parties and at times when they ought not to give it. Mr. Hardy then referred to the decrease in several articles of consumption, and among the rest to milk, which he thought much better for children than meat. He also alluded to the practice of giving tea, and the waste of sugar in the house. He was in favour of giving tea to the invalids, but the use of it should be so regulated as not to give encouragement to paupers to come in there. He had heard that many girls who were taken out of the house as servants preferred returning to it, because they liked the dietary of it better than that which they got in the places in which they were living. He thought that this was a fair question for inquiry, and that Mr. Dixon did well to bring the matter before the board; but, at the same time, he thought the resolution which he had brought forward was uncalled for, and that there were no grounds for making a charge against the doctors.

Mr. Dixon said, he had not made any charge against them.

Mr. Hardy then suggested that the chairman, from his knowledge of the working of the house, would be the most proper person to investigate the matters to which he had referred.

Mr. Cusack, Dr. Brady, and Dr. Gray, followed in support of the amendment; after which,

The Chairman said that the change in the dietary had only taken place some seven months ago, and therefore it would not be fair to deduce any conclusion about it yet. He did not find fault with Mr. Dixon for bringing forward any measure calculated to promote economy in the establishment, but he considered that the thing most to be economised was human life. He had taken some pains to collect statistics from the South Dublin Union, in relation to the number of patients there, and in the North Dublin Union, and he believed that no greater economy, consistent with the proper treatment of these people, could be used. It was their duty to consult the interest of the men, women, and children committed to their care, as well as those of the ratepayers. No person should be admitted into the house except he was entitled to do so; but, having been once received, he was entitled to the support which the law allowed him. He had taken pains to know the actual physical condition of the inmates, and had gone round to each of them in company of the physicians, and although he had pointed out some individuals whom he thought unfit to be put upon the sick dietary, on further examination it was shown to his satisfaction by the doctors that there was not a single one of the people now upon that dietary who were not proper subjects for it. He could only wish that the guardians who were sceptical upon this point would go round and examine the patients for themselves. If they did so, he was sure that they would no longer entertain the opinion that the doctors were abusing their discretion in placing so many upon a meat diet.

Mr. John Norwood then briefly addressed the board. He said, as he had before stated, that he seconded the resolution merely *pro forma*, and for the purpose of bringing about a discussion upon it. He was quite pleased with the turn which it had taken, and with the temper of it generally. He repudiated in the strongest manner the imputation that he desired to deprive a single inmate of that house of the nourishment and treatment which persons in their condition should receive, and he trusted that no one would have the presumption to make it again. Both of the doctors were his personal friends; one of them he had known for several years, and he was the son of a gentleman whom he respected highly. He would be the last person on the board to stand up and say a word against them, as regarded the management of the house; but if it were their duty, he increased the expenditure of the house by improperly placing parties on the sick diet, he was prepared at once to sink his friendship in his duty towards the ratepayers and citizens, and bring their conduct under discussion, with a view, if necessary, to have them superseded.

Mr. Dixon then briefly replied, and stated that he never intended to cause an alteration of the diet, to find fault with it, or to put the paupers upon a diet inferior to that which they now had. But the board had completely lost sight of a most important fact, and one which he had stated in the beginning of his speech—namely, that while within the last six months there was a reduction of 381 paupers in the South Dublin Union, there was a reduction of only 48 in the North. He thought the inference was inevitable, that these 338 paupers had come into their workhouse, because a meat diet was given in it, and not in the other one; if, however, he perceived, the board were not willing to sustain his resolution, he was prepared to withdraw it, and vote for the amendment.

The Chairman then put the amendment, which was carried without a dissenting voice; after which the board adjourned.

ART-UNION OF IRELAND.

The Managing Committee met on Tuesday last, the 3rd instant, at the office, No. 113, Grafton-street.

There were present—The Lord Chancellor, V.P., in the chair—Lord Talbot de Malahide, V.P.; William Jenkins, LL.D.; John Barton, George Petrie, LL.D.; Walter Sweetman, J.P.; John Edward Pigot, John Lentaigne, J.P., and George F. Mulvany, R.H.A., Secretary.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed,

A letter was read from Mr. Thomas S. Martin, dated Melbourne, 15th October, 1859, acknowledging receipt of reports, &c., and saying—"The book which you sent me last year will answer for this; I shall take subscriptions and issue the vouchers of books you sent me. Thus you may at once put me down for fifty consecutive numbers in your books. I shall send you a draft on Messrs. J. Martin and Sons in a few mails."

Several other letters were read, in reference to shares and the routine business of the association.

The Secretary stated that, with the exception of seven, the prizeholders had made their selections. As the 31st of December had been duly notified as the final day for making such selections, it was ordered that the amount of the prizes not claimed should be carried to the rest fund, but subject to reclamation in such cases as should appear to the committee reasonable.

It was arranged that the committee should meet fortnightly from the present date, until the next distribution, in April next.

The following is the list of subscribers since the last meeting, on the 6th December:—Edward P. Gibbon, Esq.; Wm. K. Clay, Esq.; Thomas S. Martin, Esq., Melbourne (30 shares); Thomas Wheeler, Esq.; Bache Wright, Esq.; James Haughton, Esq.; Matthew J. Mooney, Esq.; John Butler, Esq.; Mr. James Jeffers, Henry Lazarus, Esq.; John Stevenson, Esq.; John Jameson, Esq.; Dr. M'Swiney, Dr. Roake, Mrs. Carmichael, Miss M. A. Bourne, Henry MacManus, Esq., R.H.A.; George F. Mulvany, Esq., R.H.A. (2 shares); Mr. W. A. Warwick, Colchester; Joseph F. Duckett, Esq., Carlow; John D. Duckett, Esq., Carlow; Alderman James Lambert, Markham Browne, Esq.; Thomas M. Archer, Esq.; Patrick Fennell, Esq.; General Roberts, Waterford; Chas. Mears, Esq.; Major Dawson, Charles Williamson, Esq., Mr. Henry N. Aitken, Col. Beamish, Cork; Michael Farrell, Esq.; Col. Henry White, M.P.; Edward J. Harty, Esq.; J. S. Haines, Esq., Douglas, Cork; Nicholas Murphy, Esq., Middleton; Miss Margaret Johnston, Miss Eliza A. Kerr, Felix Mullan, Esq., J.P., Cork; Mr. Thos. Kelly, John Du Bedat, Esq. Also, per Mr. Cranfield:—Rev. Mr. Gilmore, Mrs. Wise, and Captain M'Cartney, late 15th Hussars; and per Messrs. Browne and Nolan:—Michael Merriman, Esq.; the Hon. Martin J. Ffrench, R.M.; Wm. Nolan, Esq., and Mrs. Wm. Nolan.

The committee then adjourned to Tuesday, the 17th inst.

THE MOLYNEUX YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual social tea-meeting of the above society will be held on to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 45, Molesworth-street, to commence at half-past 7 o'clock precisely. Addresses will be delivered by several clergymen, friends of the society. Tickets of admission, price 6d, can be had by members and their friends, at the door, on the night of the meeting.

THE PRIEST IN THE WORKHOUSE.—We were under the impression that the guardians of the Ballina union were so excessively complaisant towards the spiritual "powers that be," as to preserve them at least from insult from their own officer; but it appears the insolence of office is only part of a system, for we find the Roman Catholic chaplain of that union has, in the most uncalled-for manner, assailed the board of guardians. We are glad to perceive that the rev. gentleman has calculated groundlessly on the temerity of the board, for we find a most spirited resolution passed by Roman

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—Napoleon III. yesterday let fall a few enigmatic words in reply to the spokesman of the diplomatic body, and each party in Europe (there are but two) got a crumb of comfort. Like Homeric Jupiter, who sits between two golden crocks, and dips his hands alternately in both, the French Emperor has fished up for the absolutist and retrograde set in Europe "respect for recognised rights," and for the progressive and humanitarian party his determination to ensure "peace and happiness to men." The rub is, how both these consummations are to be accomplished.

Meantime the Imperial *brochure* subsists in all its force, and every pen known to be guided by Government in every journal here defends it against all comers. Episcopal pamphleteers are refuted by semi-official writers; among others, last evening, in the *Pays*, by the veteran Granier de Cassagnac, who bitterly inveighs against Dupanloup. 80,000 copies of the Emperor's Sybilline leaves have now been diffused all over Europe, and France will enter Congress with a clear and straightforward programme.

To the meditative mind the spectacle of such functionaries as Sacconi suggests matter for rumination. This class of Churchmen is the hybrid product of territorial sovereignty in an Italian bishop. Men enter the clerical order for no other object than to push themselves into posts of secular importance and emolument. It is a trade or profession quite apart from the Christian ministry. The reward of diplomatic plot and counterplot is a hat, giving a vote for, and a chance of being, head of the Latin Church. Antonelli is not even what in Wickliff's day was called a "mass priest;" he is only a deacon, and has no idea of going further. It is to uphold and perpetuate this set of men, as temporal rulers, judges, administrators, and local arbiters over the lives and properties, interests and families of three million of Italians, that a holy hubbub is got up in Ireland, and really zealous and single-minded clergyman, devoted to their Christian pursuits, unconsciously aid and abet an enormous scandal and grevious wrong.

The foul language and rancorous abuse lavished at chapel meetings on the Romagnol population is to continental ears quite as inconceivable as the convulsionary utterances among the Ulster Revivalists, and the screams of the regenerate Ulthonians. Prominent among the fuglemen at these displays, I notice "the O'Donoghoe of the Lakes," a claimant of some old native Kerry principality unduly usurped by the Saxon. He is not aware that Marquis Pepoli's ancestors ruled Bologna long before Pope Julius cannonaded and usurped that city, faithfully enacting in the conquered territory the part of Cromwell in Munster, and dispossessing the "ould family to make way for clerical retainers and adventurers." By his mother, Marquis Pepoli is allied to the Imperial family of France, by his wife to the royal Hohenzollern house of Prussia, presenting thus ascentral as well as collateral claims, somewhat less visionary than the phantom of a white horse in full gallop over the Lakes of Killarney.

The *circolo de' nobili* at Turin have just elected Count Cavour president of their club, which is the quintessence of Piedmontese aristocracy.

A recumbent marble statue has been placed over the grave of Visconti in Pere la Chaise. The architect of the new Louvre and Tuileries junction, reclining, holds in his hand a scroll, on which the ground plan of the palaces is traced. The monument is by subscription from his brother artists and architects.

L'Academie Francaise has met and elected president for 1860 Conte de Falloux, the Legitimist. I have often adverted to the perfectly independent attitude of this social body in the empire, the only one where the Imperial Government is powerless in dictating choice, or enforcing its candidates.

The effect of the Imperial pamphlet at Bologna and all over the Legations has been to produce a full confidence in the stability of the present order of things; and, Congress or no Congress, they are resolved "the blessings they have won to guard" against all comers.

I met Mr. Cobden this afternoon in the Champs Elysees; never saw him in better health.

(From the Correspondent of the *Times*.)

PARIS, MONDAY.—The speech of the Nuncio at the *levée* yesterday is comprised in less than four lines of the *Moniteur*. It is, perhaps, one of the most laconic discourses in the congratulatory style on record. A Spartan might be proud of it, and would hail Monsignor Sacchoni's effort as a model of brief eulogy. The task was, to-be-sure, a difficult one. The Nuncio, doubtless, felt that in circumstances like the present the least said is the soonest mended. Yet, if we believe what people say, his Excellency would have been less curt if he could. He would have mingled with the commonplace compliments of the season a few hints about the condition of the Roman States generally, the Romagna in particular, the eldest son of the Church, &c. It is usual to communicate beforehand to the Foreign Affairs Department the New Year's speech of the Pope's representative, in order that the reply should be framed accordingly. It is said that Monsignor Sacchoni submitted two draughts of what he wished to say; and that they were accepted, as indifferent dramatic pieces are at the Francais, *a correction*, a delicate formula of rejection, unless the author recasts his production so as to leave as little of the original as possible. We are told the Nuncio had to put his composition in the Alembick, where the vapoury part was condensed, and came out in the one or two drops he offered yesterday.

The Emperor's reply ought to speak for itself. But when his Majesty says, that he has ever professed the most profound respect for recognised rights, are we right in taking his meaning to be, that if the Pope and the Grand Dukes have recognised rights, the people of Central Italy and the Roman States have recognised rights also, which he hopes they intend to maintain? The elect of universal suffrage, whose every decree of enactment recites as his proudest title to power the national will, could indeed hardly mean otherwise The concluding sentence—The constant object of my efforts will be to re-establish everywhere, in so much as it shall depend upon me, confidence and peace," ought also to inspire hope and satisfaction. Nevertheless, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that hardly two people agree on this point. Some will have it that the "recognised rights" are meant to remind those whom it may concern of the "rights (of the Princes) reserved" at Villafranca, and that the words have no reference to any popular "rights." Others interpret them in a contrary sense. Professional diplomatists themselves (but these have lost somewhat in public estimation lately) admit that the passage is vague, and was probably meant to be so. "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?"

FRENCH GUIANA.

A letter from George Town, dated the 28th of November, gives some details of the state of the colony of French Guiana. Among other grievances which the writer sets forth are the measures adopted by the Mayor for the suppression of the dances with which the negro population were accustomed to amuse themselves; the plan introduced by the new Governor, Captain Tardy, for the organisation of labour in the colony, by fixing the amount which each labourer owes to the prosperity of the colony; and the recommendation of the Chief Justice to establish an agricultural penitentiary, with a view to compel the negroes to work. It is also complained that several proprietors engage labourers and will not pay them; that the negroes naturally refuse to work under such conditions, and are consequently imprisoned by their non-paying masters. The writer continues:—"The French shipMeridien had just arrived at Cayenne with 210 African immigrants, whereas the colonists had demanded more than 2,300. These, however, are incessantly repeating that the negroes are lazy and inconstant. From this you may judge of the sincerity of that opinion, which is simply an argument calculated to show that the colonies have need of an exceptional system of government, and that liberty is not meant for the negro. The Meridien had recruited on the coast of Africa 250 immigrants. She was obliged to leave 10 behind, whom the state of their health prevented from embarking, and who are, doubtless, dead. The Meridien also lost 30 on the passage, and on her arrival at Cayenne 30 more were sent to hospital. They were so ill and so enfeebled that they had to be transported in carts. Thus in all 70 men out of 250 are lost, or nearly so, without counting those who will probably perish here in a few days of the 180 who still remain on board. I have just heard that the Meridien was to have brought 70 immigrants more than the number I have spoken of. These were men of from 25 to 30 years, and the most healthy and robust of all. They contrived to escape at the moment of embarcation, which would show that the engagements on the coast of Africa are not perfectly free.

One more word to prove that the wishes expressed by the Chief Justice at Guiana on the employment of coercion are carried out, not on one of the Agricultural Penitentiary, but on a private person. I have just heard that at Cayenne an Indian immigrant has been bound to a tree and flogged so severely with a whip that he fainted, which only ended the punishment. The punishment is said to have been inflicted by a female.

"A new escape of African immigrants has just occurred. They are the same who, during the circuit of the Governor in the quarter of Approuague, had demanded guarantees for their return to their country. Their demand was very rudely received; and the one, who acted as spokesman for his comrades has been severely punished.

"The greater number of the political persons arbitrarily transported to Guiana, and to whom the decree of the 16th of August last restored their liberty, return to France on board the steam-transport Ceres. The Director of the Penitentiaries obliged them to pass 48 hours with the convicts condemned to hard labour on the hulk Gardien. They refused to submit to this odious injunction, and the order had to be withdrawn. Can the Paris Government approve of the conduct of its agents at Guiana, in circumstances connected with the execution of an amnesty declared full and complete?"

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 29th ult. state that the General-in-Chief of the Army of Africa had reported to the Queen that for an entire month he had had no occasion to inflict any punishment on his men, or to interfere in any dispute between them; also, that the Queen had sent a despatch to him, expressing her satisfaction at the services of the army. Her Majesty was going on well. The *Discussion* and *Novedades* had been seized.

LETTER FROM THE POPE.

The following is a translation from the Latin of the reply of the Pope to the late address of the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland:—

"TO OUR VENERABLE BROTHER PAUL, ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN, &c.

"To our venerable brother and dearly-beloved sons, health and our apostolical benediction. Nothing could be more agreeable, nothing more lovely, than your letters bearing date the 3rd of November last, and lately delivered to us, which brought to us very great consolation amid the deep sorrows with which we were borne down. For everywhere throughout these letters there shines forth wonderfully your singular faith, piety, love, and reference towards ourselves and the chair of Peter: everywhere your bitter grief displays itself at the tribulations into which we are plunged by the wicked designs and endeavours of those men who wage most fierce war against the Catholic Church, the Apostolic Throne, and the patrimony of St. Peter; and who are endeavouring to destroy the foundations of all Divine and human right. We could not be but greatly delighted by these excellent sentiments of yours, which, worthy of all praise as they are, have raised to the highest point our paternal love towards thee, venerable father, and your beloved sons. Do not cease to pray and beseech the Father of all Mercies with still more earnest supplication that he will snatch his Holy Church from so many calamities, and daily magnify and adorn it with more splendid triumphs; and assist and console us in all our tribulations; and that He will deign, of his omnipotent goodness, to lead back all the enemies of His Church and of this Apostolic Throne to the paths of truth, justice, and salvation. We doubt not, venerable brother, and beloved sons, but that you, by the aid of the Almighty, desire nothing more than to perform with still greater zeal and earnestness all those duties which, fulfilled thoughtfully, wisely, and zealously, may so greatly conduce to the defence of the cause of God and of His Holy Church, to the salvation of souls, to the exposure of the deceits and the refutation of the errors of wicked men, is this time of special iniquity. Be assured that the feeling of our paternal mind towards yourselves in equally warm and devoted. As a most certain pledge whereof receive our apostolic benediction, which from our inmost heart, full of love, we bestow on thee, venerable father, and on your beloved sons.

"Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 1st of December, 1859, in the 14th year of our Pontificate.

"PIUS P.P. IX."

ITALY.

M. Farini, Dictator of Modena, has published a decree, introducing the Sardinian codes into Romagna from the 1st of May next. By another decree, its territory is divided into provinces, circumscriptions, and communes on the Sardinian system. A third decree grants pensions of 30f. per annum to the Romagnese unable to work in consequence of wounds received during the late war.

A Vienna letter in the *Cologne Gazette* says:—'The Governor of Venice went a few days ago to Vienna to warn the Cabinet that Venetia would be ungovernable if concessions were not made, and he conjured the Emperor himself to make those concessions rather than have them imposed on him by the Congress. The observations of the Governor were, however, but coolly received."

The *Modena Gazette* of the 28th ult. publishes a notice to the effect that all persons emigrating from the Papal States may be naturalised at Modena, on their formally declaring where they intend to establish their domicile, and producing a certificate to prove that they have never been prosecuted for the commission of any crime.

TUSCANY.

The *Nazione* of Florence relates the following strange occurrence:—

"On the 27th ult. two English ladies were seen in the Piazza del Duomo of that city, writing on the walls, 'Long live Ferdinand III!'—Down with the Government!' A carbineer, taking them in the fact, arrested them, but they, without noticing his intimation, offered him a 20f. piece if he would allow them to finish their self-imposed task. Meanwhile a crowd had gathered, and there was reason to fear a disturbance, when Major Ginori, happening to pass that way, stepped up to the ladies, and advised them (in English) to enter a hackney coach with the carbinier, whose prisoners they were, and thus to prevent any further mischief, on which the mob seemed to be intent. The ladies obeyed his advice, and thus the matter ended."

COUNT CAVOUR.

A Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* gives an account of Count Cavour's anticipations of what will be proposed in the Congress:—

"He does not conceal from himself the immense responsibility he is incurring, but believes he can predict that the Congress will do the Italian cause no great good and no great harm. 'Time is working for its advantage,' he said no later than yesterday to a friend of his; 'two things have become impossible already—the restoration of the Dukes and the recovery of the Romagnas by the Pope. If Central Italy remains firm and tranquil in its proposition of annexation it will be impossible in other quarters to prevent it for any length of time.' But what proposals will be made to the Congress? asked his friend, with very natural curiosity; and the count, with that subtle but good-humoured smile which lightens up his countenance, replied—'You ask me what nobody yet knows, neither the Governments nor their plenipotentiaries; never will a Congress have met with elements so various and conflicting, or with such an absence of preliminary concert. It is only we Italians who know in fact what it is we really do want. And, therefore, amidst all the difficulties of my task, I esteem myself at all events fortunate in this, that my proposal will be most simple and immutable. Let the wish of the peoples be gratified. Should thereupon the Congress require a fresh demonstration by the inhabitants of Central Italy of their firm and general will, I neither can nor ought to oppose it. Besides, I have the complete conviction that they would respond to such an invitation by renewing the vote they have already given more than once. Any other proposal will be contested by me.' 'Some one,' observed the friend, 'may propose the sale of Venetia;' what would be your conduct then?' 'Ah, then,' replied the illustrious statesman, 'my resolution would have to be modified. If the Austrians quit Italy, her destiny will be arranged in a more pleasant way by diplomacy; but I hold any cession of the sort illusory, nor can I believe that Austria will ever listen to good sense, or be induced to give up Venetia by any arguments save those of cannon. Be that as it may, one proposal will assuredly be laid before the Congress, and that is, the creation of a central kingdom detached from Piedmont, to consist of Tuscany, Modena, and the Romagnas. France will be the chief mooter and supporter of this project, and I believe England will not oppose it. It may so happen that I shall be left alone in my opposition to it, but then I shall be backed by the Italian peoples, whose desire for the annexation will be firm. Before such a proposal can be carried, they will have at least to break through the principle of non-intervention.' The conversation was continued much longer, and other particulars were touched upon. I have made no scruple in relating a part of it, because Cavour rightly says, his diplomacy lives in a crystal palace, where all may see what he does. And, truly, the thoughts I have been retailing are those of all Italy. I have mentioned the Count's opinion that England will not oppose the project of forming a central kingdom detached from Piedmont, but I myself think, on pretty good authority, that the English Cabinet has been obliged to make some concessions relative to this proposition, and but for which the Congress would either not meet at all, or Great Britain would take no part in it."

LOSS OF AN ENGLISH MERCHANTMAN.

A letter from Constantinople, received in Paris, contains the following account of the loss of an English merchantman (three-masted), name unknown, and all hands, on the 23rd of November last, in a violent gale of wind, on the coast of Asia, in the Black Sea. The English barque Elizabeth was wrecked the same day on a sandbank near Chilia, a village situate on the Black Sea. The crew were fortunately saved:—"The inhabitants of the village on hearing of the accident, (says the writer of the letter), proceeded to the shore, and some Palicaris, famous swimmers, seeing that three of the crew of the Elizabeth were endeavouring to save themselves by swimming, and fearing that they should not have strength to reach the shore, plunged into the sea, and were so fortunate as to save the three seamen, one of whom was a pilot. The captain and four of the crew remained on board. The Palicaris made repeated signals to the captain and the others to throw themselves into the water but they hesitated to do so. A wealthy inhabitant of Pera, who happened to be a spectator of the scene, addressed the Palicaris, and said he would give five purses (2,500 piastres) to any one who would save the shipwrecked sailors. At the same moment a raft was floated off from the Elizabeth. The Palicaris swam out to the raft and succeeded in reaching it. One of them quickly detached a cord from his wrist and tied it to the raft. The captain, four sailors, and three Palicaris were on the raft, and it had been drawn some distance towards the shore when, unfortunately, the rope broke. The Palicaris then dived under the water, brought up the rope, and again tied it to the raft, which was safely hauled into Chilia at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. A few minutes afterwards the Elizabeth experienced the fate of the three-masted English merchantman, and was smashed into a thousand pieces. Nineteen of the crew of the English ship were drowned."

BANGOR HARBOUR, COUNTY DOWN.—For the year ending 31st December, 1859, 263 vessels have entered and cleared out of the port of Bangor, County Down. Discharged at quay during the year—coal, 8,568 tons; limestone, 2,411 tons; railway materials, one cargo; timber, three small cargoes. There have been shipped from Bangor during the year 1859, of lead ore, 230 tons; potatoes, 100 tons; turnips, seventy-four tons; bricks, 74,000, and four small cargoes, old materials.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

MR. CARDWELL, M.P., AT OXFORD.

The Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M. P., and Mr. Langston, his colleague in the representation of Oxford, made speeches on political topics at the meeting of the Ancient Druids on Tuesday in Oxford.

Mr. Langston spoke first, intimating his hope that there would be some partial remission of the income-tax, praising the volunteer movement, and expressing an earnest wish to see a satisfactory Reform Bill this year, especially a measure that would put an end to such corruption as had taken place in Gloucester and Wakefield.

Mr. Cardwell then spoke. He first referred to the war in Italy:—It has left behind it two great questions—the one pertaining to general politics, the other having relation more peculiarly to ourselves. In the great political question the liberation of Italy, we have perhaps no individual interest; but wherever the human intellect is organised by exertion and stimulated by industry, we have the feeling that where there is liberty there will be sympathy with England. (cheers). We cannot, therefore, be indifferent to the future fate of Italy (Cheers.) Our palaces glow with sympathy for the land of Dante and Galileo, and we not only desire to see her material prosperity advanced, but her social position defined; in a word, we wish to see Italy resume an honourable place in the great confederation of the nations of Europe. (Cheers.) The other question which I allude to as being more peculiar to ourselves is the great question of our national defences (cheers). My hon. colleague has alluded to dangers which may possibly arise, bu I, for my part, feel no apprehension of any present danger from any quarter whatever. (cheers). We enjoy peace with all the nations of the world, and our position is not only one of peace but of security also (hear, hear). But gentlemen, is that any reason why we should be blind to the lessons of experience, or deaf to the admonitions of wisdom, drawn from events as they pass? If we have seen that the armoury upon which all nations have relied up to the present has become entirely antiquated, if we find that the march of improvement has not been limited to the arts of peace, but has extended also to preparations for war, is it not necessary for this great country to be first and foremost in determining that we rely upon no sympathy of foreign nations, on no understanding with foreign powers, but that we rely upon our own right arm and independent resources for the maintenance of that prosperity with which it has pleased Providence to endow us? (Cheers.) What is the principle upon which each of you pays an annual premium upon fire insurance? Do you pay it in the expectation that this year your house will be burnt down? Upon no such hypothesis. You have no anticipation of the sort; but you say you will not live that slavish life of continual anxiety, but will place yourself in a position in which you will be superior to any risk of fortune. And that is the true principle. You will not suffer yourselves to be alarmed or disturbed by what may be done in foreign countries, because you have resolved to place yourselves in a situation of comparative security. (Cheers.) If we were entirely undefended there might be some temptation to assail us, but when the country has assumed her panoply, when the national defences have been put in such a state as the valour of the people and the wisdom of Parliament may determine, all anxiety will cease, and our security will never be placed in hazard for a single moment. (Cheers.) My hon. friend anticipates the day when the Government will be able entirely to remove the income-tax. ("No, no," from Mr. Langston.) I understood my hon. friend so, but if he does not entertain that anticipation, all I can say is that I concur with him—(laughter)—but the income-tax you are now paying is doubly imposed—the income-tax of a whole year being collected within the half year in order that the expense of these preparations shall be paid within the year, and that in future each year shall bear its own burdens. But, gentlemen, when the people of this country come forward cordially and submit to burdens cheerfully for the purpose of placing the national defences in a proper state, they do so not from any timidity, not from any panic, neither are they goaded by any guilty ambition, but they are animated simply by a wish to place their country in that position of independence and safety in which every subject of Queen Victoria is entitled to be placed—

"To guard what art and industry have won,

For freedom claims him for her first-born son. (Laughter.)

Gentlemen, since I last met you I have spent almost the whole of my time in administering the government of certainly not the least interesting portion of her Majesty's dominions, and I am anxious to state to you in a few words my feelings with respect to the sister island. When I visited Ireland I found in the first place, that her communications were multiplied, that she was traversed by railroads in general superior to our own, and which united the products of her soil with the markets of commerce, and creating a system of intercommunication which was of the utmost social importance, as well as material advantage. (Hear, hear.) I found her agriculture prosperous, her commerce advancing, and her poor rates, lately so heavy, diminished to the lowest possible amount. But above all, I found both an unequivocal spirit of education, and the means of gratifying it, which must tend to raise the character of her population, and to elevate the whole tone of the country and its Government. (Hear.) I shall not attempt to conceal from you that there are difficulties in respect to the government of Ireland of a character different to those with which you are acquainted; but I would venture, in addressing this large assembly, to suggest that the golden rule by which the Government itself was benefited is worthy of application to great affairs of public and political concern, and that we should not only do to others as we wish others should do to us, but that in forming our judgment of others we should endeavour first to place ourselves in their position, and to regard things from the point of view from which they naturally regard them. (Hear, hear.) It is only by encouraging such feelings in Ireland, and by looking at public questions affecting that people from the point of view from which they look at them, that we can become an united and happy people —(Cheers)—and that Ireland will add to the strength of the British Government and the honour of our name. In the course of the session which is now fast approaching we shall have to deal with the great question of Parliamentary Reform. As my hon. colleague has told you, all parties are now pledged to the proposition that there shall be some reform; all parties are pledged to the proposition that there shall be some transfer of power, some extension of the franchise. No doubt, in the details of the measure we shall propose, we shall have to encounter difficulties, and be engaged in a conflict; but we hope that if the measure be in itself a fair, a wise, and a righteous measure, it will receive an amount of public support such as has not been accorded on former occasions at an anterior period of our history, when—I am speaking of the time of the introduction of the great Reform Bill—questions of reform were made the occasions of great conflict and public excitement, but which will now be considered with calmness in the comparatively temperate time during which we live. (Cheers.) I therefore can but hope that we are now entering upon a year when we shall see a satisfactory measure of reform introduced and carried calculated to widen the basis and strengthen the fabric of our Constitution, and lead to a great and permanent settlement of this question. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) My hon. friend and colleague has alluded to the inquiries which have taken place into electoral corruption, and has expressed his hopes that we shall be enabled entirely to put an end to that corruption. If I were able to put on the cap of Fortunatus, and indulge a wish, that wish would be that any measure introduced should lead to that desirable result. (Hear, hear.) But, after all, I am afraid there will be still so many imperfections in the institutions under which we live, that some corruption will perhaps survive the most effectual Reform Bill that can be introduced; and as my hon. friend hardly anticipates seeing the removal of the income-tax, so I am afraid he must be content to survive, even though perfect purity shall not be the result of the passing of any Reform Bill which shall be introduced. We have undertaken to reform Parliament, and I trust we shall succeed. We will undertake to reform human nature as soon as we can see the way to any tangible result, but at present I am not disposed to make any proposals to you upon that subject, unless I can see a probability of coming to some conclusion. (Laughter.) I thank you for the cordial manner in which you invariably receive me, even though I may sometimes differ on questions of public importance, but as in the days of my youth, so now, when I represent this city in Parliament, I may say, that I have always found a visit to Oxford a source of relaxation. (Applause.) The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amidst the cheers of the meeting.

Various other toasts of a local character were then given, and the proceedings terminated.

LICENSED GROCERS AND VINTNERS.

The quarterly meeting of the members of this body was held yesterday, at their rooms, 67, William-street, at one o'clock—

Mr. CAREY, President of the Society, in the chair.

Mr. Lawrence Fitzsimon was admitted a member of the Joint-Stock Company, on the proposal of Mr. Carey, seconded by Mr. Nevin. Mr. Joseph Eagan was also admitted a member.

Mr. Nixon handed in the year's subscription of Mr. Bernard Conroy.

The following members attended:—

Messrs. M'Gauran, Nixon, O'Hara, Murphy, Byrne, Kelly (trustee), M'Cabe, S. Murphy, E. Murphy, Brady, Connell, Cade, M'Nerney, Monks, Dwyer, Connolly Lawler, Fitzsimons, Galligan, Dunne, Dowling, D. Byrne, L. Byrne, Nowlan, Lemass, Kerrigan, Dwyer, Broderick, Monks, Flanagan, D'Lussy, Chower, Nevin, Mallet, M'Millan, Nugent, Cox, Kerrigan, Kelly, O'Loughlin, M'Cormack, Hand, Larkin, Cullen, Smyth, Tronson, Mooney, Doyle, Walsh, M'Gibney.

The following is the

ABSTRACT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, 4TH JANUARY, 1860

Government Stock, purchased October, 1856, £400, cost	£370	9 2
Government Stock, purchased July, 1857, £350, cost	£322	14 11
Government Stock, purchased Sept., 1858, £250, cost	£243	17 5
Total Government Stock purchased, £1,000, cost	£937	1 6
Deposit Receipt, 9th March, 1854	£50	0 0
	£987	1 6
Current Account with Bankers	£238	16 9
	£1225	18 3
	14	0 0
In Secretary's hands	£1239	18 3

After the transaction of some ordinary routine business.

Mr. Brady, Secretary, read the advertisement convening the meeting. He said that previous to entering into the matters before them for that day, he wished to congratulate the society on the very satisfactory state of its funds for the past year. Upon looking back to the books, he found that their receipts had been larger than in any year since the formation of the society, the gross receipt being £55 0. In connection with this he thought well to mention that the expenditure had been more considerable than in any other year, the past being the first on which any claims were made upon the Benevolent Fund. They had paid £100 to the representatives of four deceased members, and £10 in apprentice fees. They had also been able to deal more generously with Dr. Mitchell of York-street who, as the physician of the society, was entitled to the warmest thanks for his constant and never-tiring attendance upon them. (Hear, hear.) They had likewise had the pleasure of remunerating the valuable services of their solicitor more largely than before. In the year 1858 a large sum in the way of liabilities had stood over, but he (Mr. Brady) was happy to say these had now been wholly discharged. Notwithstanding all these additional expenses, they would be able to add no inconsiderable sum to the Benevolent Fund. (Hear, hear.)

The first business proceeded with was the election of a president for the year 1860.

Mr. M'Gauran proposed that Mr. Carey, the present president, be re-installed in office. He bore testimony to his many qualifications, and considered that no better man could possibly be selected to fill the chair.

Mr. Nixon seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Carey said he felt highly flattered by the honour the society had paid him, in re-electing him as its president. He would always endeavour to enlist the confidence of every member, and whether in or out of the society, he trusted he would never do or say what, in the least, might be deemed unworthy of the association. (Applause.)

Mr. Gilligan next proposed, in a short speech, the re-election of Mr. Brady as secretary. He then was sure every one present, as well as those of the society elsewhere, would join with him in stating that one more efficient, active, or better qualified, could not be found to add credit to the position. (Applause.)

Mr. Flanagan said, he felt great pleasure in seconding the nomination. Long before Mr. Brady had enrolled himself amongst the members of the society, his name had been well known in connection with many advantages to the trade. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman, in putting the question, said that there were few who could be found unwilling to bear testimony to the honesty of principle and straightforwardness of Mr. Brady's conduct upon every occasion. (Applause.)

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. Brady, in returning thanks, observed, that as words were not his *forte*, they should give him credit for the gratitude he was unable to express. He hoped that every day of his official labours would but contribute to the realisation of the good opinion they entertained of him. (Applause.)

The Chairman said it now became his duty to congratulate the society on the successful strides it had made during the past year, but, while he did so, he was unable to close his eyes to the liabilities they were still under. They had 30 members entitled to £40 each, 32 who were in benefit of £30 each, and others amounting to about £900, making in all, £3,060, for which the society was liable.

Mr. Flanagan—Not unless they all died.

The Chairman stated that a sum of £1,500 was all that was in hands to meet this amount.

THE DINNER.

The Chairman said that, in reference to the approaching banquet, he wished to impress upon the members the necessity of each individually lending his support to its being carried out properly. They should all endeavour to render it worthy of the society.

Several tickets to the dinner were then distributed amongst those present.

It was moved by Mr. Monks, seconded by Mr. Mallet, and carried—"That the thanks of the society be given to Mr. M'Gauran, their trustee.

Mr. M'Gauran returned thanks, and said he was proud to observe the association in such a flourishing condition.

A vote of thanks was then proposed to the press, which was carried by acclamation, after which the meeting separated.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re P. Hill.

The insolvent in this case was out of custody, and the petition was accordingly dismissed.

In re J. Brownrigg.

The insolvent carried on the business of grocer in Denzille-street.

Mr. Levy appeared on behalf of Mr. Connolly, the landlord of the bankrupt, to oppose his discharge. It appearing that one of the services was defective, the case was adjourned for one week.

In re J. Delany.

This case had been adjourned from a previous day, in order that the insolvent, who was a pawnbroker in Roscrea, might vouch the special balance-sheet. This had not been done, and the case was further adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION—SEIZURE OF A STILL.—A man, named John Keeley, 65 years of age, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 24 A, charged being found in a house in Ussher-street, in which there was an illicit still in full work.

Mr. Alstone, supervisor of excise, deposed that, in company with two other officers, Messrs. Wilson and Lane, he on Tuesday night last visited a house in Ussher-street, of which the prisoner was the tenant for the last month, and having suddenly entered one of the rooms they found a still in full work, "running low wines;" the strength of the liquor was 73 per cent. under proof; found about eight gallons of liquor in a state of preparation; five casks of fermented wash ready for distillation, one cask of yeast, a worm, a thermometer and hydrometer, and all the necessary appliances for carrying on the business; the fermented wash was made from molasses, 12 cwt. of which were found in one cask; there was also a large vat, which would hold about a thousand gallons, and witness believed it to be the largest illicit still he had ever seen; he could prove the prisoner was the owner of the premises, as there was evidence he had entered into possession and paid the rent, and was actually arrested in the room where the still was at work.

Messrs. Wilson and Lane, corroborated Mr. Alstone's testimony.

Mr. Porter asked the prisoner had he anything to urge in his defence?

The Prisoner said not, but admitted he had been arrested on the premises.

Mr. Magee asked Mr. Alstone if he thought there were other parties engaged in it?

Mr. Alstone said he was sure there were. It was an evil which was growing every day, and unless the full penalty of £100, or twelve months' imprisonment was inflicted, as a warning to other parties, he was sure the bench would be troubled with many other cases of a similar description.

Mr. Porter said he thought sending a man 65 years of age to jail for twelve months would be equivalent to a sentence of death.

Mr. Wyse said that, taking into account the circumstance of the man's age, the bench would inflict half the penalty, namely—£50, or six month's imprisonment.

Mr. Alstone stated, the value of the liquid which had been seized, was about £40; they spilled and destroyed it, and the vessels containing it were removed to the Custom House.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE.—YESTERDAY.

DANGEROUS PAUPERS.—Thomas Delap, William Johnson, Patrick Conrell, William Byrne, William Knight, and Thomas M'Mahon, paupers belonging to the North Dublin Union Workhouse, were charged with conspiring, on the 3rd inst., to set fire to the auxiliary house situated in Church-street. It appears that information of the intention of these parties was given by another inmate, named Michael Kelly, when the porter, Alexander Scarf, was sent down to the place with some men, who were left there in charge of it. On yesterday morning, however, when they went outside the door, for the purpose of washing themselves, the prisoners barricaded the door, and would not let them in. The master then gave authority to break in the door, and the boys, finding further resistance useless, surrendered at discretion. Knight and M'Mahon were summarily dealt with, and sentenced to be imprisoned for one month each. The others were sent for trial to the City Sessions.

METAPHYSICAL THIEVES.—Anne Dwyer and Eliza Flynn were charged with offering in pawn a copy of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, and for the possession of which they could not satisfactorily account. The book is in good condition, and has some pencilling on the inside of the cover. It is in possession of the police.—The prisoners were remanded.

COLLEGE-STREET—YESTERDAY.

ROBBERY OF £30.—A young woman, named Margaret Jones, was brought up in custody of the police, under the following circumstances:—A farmer from the county Carlow, named Daniel Barcley, being in Dublin on the 29th Dec., went to one of the galleries of the Queen's Theatre, for the purpose of seeing the pantomime. He had £30 in his pocket, and he enjoyed the amusement that was going on for some time, until he was suddenly brought to grief by discovering himself minus of the £30. He was surrounded on all sides by a classic gathering of play-goers, and he anxiously scanned their countenances, to see if he could discover on any the lineaments of guilt. Two small boys were sitting before him, who appeared to be restless and ill at ease, and coming to the conclusion they were, at the least, suspicious characters, he gave them into custody. At the police station they were carefully searched, but on them could be found no traces of the missing money. The magistrate next morning discharged them, the evidence having failed to criminate them; their defence being they were immaculate youths, who had gone, like their accuser, with no other object but to see the pantomime. A young woman, named Mary Dowling, who was in the theatre on the night in question, subsequently found the purse containing the money lying under one of the seats. The prisoner, Margaret Jones, who was sitting near her, on seeing her take up the purse, asked her to give it to her, and that she would give it to the man at the door when going out. This Margaret Dowling was simple enough to do, and the prisoner, on obtaining possession of the purse immediately vanished. Mary Dowling, on returning home, related the facts to her father, who immediately brought her to College-street Police-office, where she made a declaration as to the circumstances. She subsequently met the prisoner, Miss Jones, in Great Brunswick-street, and having conversed with her some time for the purpose of establishing her identity, called a policeman and gave her into custody.

The prisoner was unable to say anything in her defence, and as the money was not forthcoming the case was remanded for further examination.

COOTEHILL.—On the 26th ult., a young man, named Robert Brown, attended a shooting-match at Corozeary, near Cootehill, and having incautiously gone behind the target, he was shot by a companion named Bell, who fired, not knowing that there was any person near the door. J. M'Faddin, Esq., held an inquest, at which the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."—*Belfast News-Letter.*

THE LATE WEST YORKSHIRE ELECTION.—At a meeting of the central committee of the West Riding Conservative Association, held at Wakefield on Friday last—the Hon. Edwin Lascelles in the chair—it was resolved that, under the circumstances of the case, the total expenditure on the Conservative side at the late election ought to be defrayed by the West Riding, and that the Hon. James Stuart Wortley, who was the Conservative candidate at that election, ought not to be a contributor, and that a fund be raised to defray the outstanding liabilities. Some hundreds of pounds were subscribed at the meeting.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR THIRD EDITION OF YESTERDAY:—

FRANCE.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—A decree of the Emperor's confirms the nomination of the Secretaries of the Senate of the preceding year for next session.

The *Constitutionnel*, in a note signed by its secretary, M. Boniface, says:—We are authorised to give a denial to the assertion in the Parisian correspondence in the *Independance Belge*, that the Archbishop of Paris had addressed to the Metropolitan Chapter words full of profound uneasiness on the state of the Church. The Archbishop, alluding to the present pre-occupation of the members of the Chapter to prayers for obtaining tranquillity and peace, recommends them to have confidence, and reminds them of all the proofs of devotedness the Emperor has given to the Church.

THE PARIS BOURSE AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The *Times'* City Article says, that on Monday the belief was general on the Bourse that there would be no Congress. Yesterday a report that the difficulties at home have been smoothed by an assurance given to the Pope, that the recent pamphlet is not to be considered as an official programme on the part of France, tended in a slight degree to restore confidence. The extent to which speculation had been carried in the expectation that the new year would be opened with buoyant promises, accompanied by a reduction in the rate of discount by the Bank of France, has, however, been the main cause of the late fluctuation, considerable disappointment being felt by most of the operators, in the short and cautious speech of the Emperor, and the ambiguous interpretations of which it is considered liable.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, WEDNESDAY.—The Canadian Mail Steamer Nova Scotian, with advices from Portland to the 24th, and by telegraph from New York to the 22nd arrived in the harbour at eight o'clock this morning, landed mails and latest telegrams, and proceeded at nine o'clock,

WASHINGTON, DEC. 23RD.—It is reported that the President will not send his message to Congress until the 3rd of January. Copies of the message will be retained by the Postmaster until the reading in Congress is announced.

A postal convention has been executed between the Postmaster-General and the Minister of Belgium, establishing a regular correspondence, *via* England, once a week, or oftener.

The votes for Speaker to-day showed that Mr. Shearman, as heretofore lacked four votes of an election.

Judge Terry, indicted for killing Senator Broderick in a duel, was arraigned on the 28th to plead in the Court of Session. The case was postponed to the 30th.

ST. LOUIS, DEC. 22.—The steamer Diligent, from Alton, is aground on the chain, ten miles above this city. Sixty or eighty persons are on board of her, without provisions, and the ice prevents any communication being made with the shore. Strong efforts are making to keep them from starving.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, DEC. 23D.—Ashes unchanged. Cotton unchanged. Sales 5,000 bales including 4,000 for transit. Flour—State and Western, 5 cents better, with moderate dem